The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895. NO. 28

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10 40 A. M. 2.20, 6 30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8 15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.45, 10.00 A. M., 1 10, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 8.45, 10.00 A. M., 1 10, 3.30, 6 00 P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8 00 A. M. and leaves at 3.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.15 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A M, leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7 45, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

Change of Time.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 19, 1 84:

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Steamer Columbia leave Mill Street, Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 15 a. m

Returning, leaves Philadelphia, Chestnut St. wharf, at 2 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect January 14th, 1895.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6 51, 7.21, 7 44, *8.12, 8 23, *9.14, 9 51, *10 26 A. M. 12 05, 12.55, *1.17, *2 03, 3.10, 4 02, 4.55, 5 37, 5 43, 6.25, *7.00, 8.09, 8 30, 9 27, *11 03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.26 A. M. *12.04, 12 25, 5.00, 5 43, *7.21, 8.09, 8.50, 9 28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12 01, *8 20, 6 07, 6 28, *6 50, 7 34, *8 14, 8 30, 9.52, *11 14 A. M. 12.01, 12 50, 1.50, 2 43, 3.32, *3.42, 4.30, *5 00, 5.02, 6.25, *6 00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9 17, *10 00 11 15 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8 30, 9.05, 11.45 A. M. 2 00, *5 20, 5 53, *6 20, *6.30, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Any person sending to this office the names of two new subscribers, and two dollars, will receive the paper free for one year,—three copies of the paper one year for two dollars.

—Did you get your valentine?

—Gentle Spring will be here in two weeks.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

—A small fire occurred at James Blanch's restaurant on last Saturday. The damage was trifling.

—The house and lot of Francis J. Smith was sold at sheriff's sale, at the Court house, Doylestown, by Sheriff Nichols to James T. Coleman, plaintiff in the writ, for $50.

—At the meeting of the Fidelity Building Association on last Tuesday evening, a new series of stock was issued, and the full amount of 100 shares immediately subscribed.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, February 14th, 1895: Miss Sallie Devine, John F. Dugan, Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Emma Margerum, Chas. Peterson, 4; Ruchana Ryl, W. J. Stewart, Harry Wille, John Wells.

—The St. Valentine's Fair given this evening by the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Paul's Mission in the Mission Room, will be much enjoyed by those who may attend. A post office and plenty of valentines will be a leading feature of the evening.

—On Tuesday morning Governor Hastings sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. B. F. Gilkeson to be Commissioner of Banking, and the nomination was promptly and unanimously confirmed. Mr. Gilkeson, with his natural abilities and the experience he has gained as Second Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, will undoubtedly make a first class and faithful officer.

—A meeting of the Bristol Board of Health was held on Saturday evening, at which the President was authorized to issue a circular to be placed in every house in the borough advising it at all persons who have not been successfully vaccinated within ten years to have it done at once, and one recommending every person using water from the Delaware river for drinking purposes or for the preparation of food to have it boiled before so using it. In accordance with this action of the Board circulars have been carefully distributed throughout the town asking that the requests of the Board of Health be observed.

—At the sixty-sixth free recital arranged under the auspices of the Organ Players' Club in the First New Jerusalem Church, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, next Saturday afternoon, the organist, Miss Laura A. Wood, will be assisted by Miss Edith Wood, violinist, in the following programme: Fantasie in D minor, op. 17, E. Silas; allegretto in B minor, Alexandre Guilmant; adagio, for violin and organ, Gustav Merkel; toccata and fugue, in D minor, Joh. Seb. Bach; prayer in G flat, Edmond Lemaigre; berceuse, for violin and organ, Gustav Hille; piece symphonique in C minor, Edvard Grieg; offertoire Du Saint Jour de Paques in A minor, Edouard Batiste.

—The entertainment to be given to-morrow evening in the Parish Building of St. James Church for the benefit of the Ladies Church Aid Society, promises to be an especially enjoyable one. The musical portions of the programme include two vocal solos by the eminent baritone, Mr. E. J. Holden, of Philadelphia, two violin solos by Miss Edith Wood, a piano solo by Miss Doron, a vocal duet by Mrs. Bickel and Mrs. Boos and a vocal solo and a whistling solo by Mr. Wilson. The second part of the programme will be the rendition of an amusing comedy entitled, "Dr. Baxter's Great Invention," or, "Youth restored by Electricity;" with the following cast: Dr. Benjamin Franklin Baxter, Mr. Edward Bendere; Peter Crawford, aged 70, (deaf and infirm), Mr. W. H. J. Wilson; Samuel Woolley, aged 70, (sprightly for years), Mr. L. C. Wettling; Roxanna Tucker, aged 70, (dignified), Miss A. Brady; Dorothy Tucker, aged 68, (frivolous), Miss G. Hall; Mary Ann O'Toole, (uncertain age), Mrs H. G. Boos. The price of admission has been placed at 25 cents.

NECROLOGY.

William Tabiam.

William Tabiam, a former well-known resident and business man of Bristol, died at the residence of his son on Hanover street, Trenton, N. J., on last Monday, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Tabiam was a member of Hopkins Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M. The funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church to-day, and the interment will be in the Episcopal burying-ground.

William E. Jeffries.

William E. Jeffries, a merchant of Bristol for forty-five years, died at his home on Buckley street, on last Saturday, of Bright's disease, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Jeffries was a veteran in the late war, being a member of the famous 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers. His remains were interred in the Bristol Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the members of H. Clay Beatty Post, G. A. R. attending the funeral in a body, and paying their last sad rites at the grave of their departed comrade.

Nelson Green.

Nelson Green, a life-long resident of Bristol, died at his home on Otter street on last Friday, of typhoid fever, aged 59 years. Mr. Green was a much respected member of this community, and his death is greatly regretted by his friends and acquaintances. The burial was on Tuesday last in the Bristol Cemetery.

Jeremiah Kelley.

Jeremiah Kelley, son of Councilman J. H. Kelley, of the Fourth ward, died at his father's residence last Tuesday, of typhoid fever, aged about 18 years.

Joseph Hill.

Joseph Hill, of 521 Lafayette street, died of consumption last Sunday in the 21st year of his age. The funeral took place yesterday, the interment being in the Methodist graveyard.

Respected Neither the Living nor Dead.

The blizzard which has knocked sky high the plans of men in all parts of the country has not neglected the little town of Flushing, in Bucks county, says the Philadelphia Record of Sunday. There was to have been a funeral there on Friday, and the mourners, who were very numerous, were prepared to assemble at the late residence of the deceased, Mrs. Minster, from all parts of the surrounding country. The funeral was for Friday. The blizzard came along on Thursday, however, and played hob with the calculations of the bereaved family. By Friday morning, when the storm had spent its fury, it was found that the roads leading to Mrs. Minster's cottage were completely blocked by the snow, which had drifted in places to the depth of from 10 to 15 feet. It would require several days to dig a road through the snow, and so the funeral had to be put off.

The Delaware Bridge.

Senator Quay on Tuesday reported back from the Committee on Commerce the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Cameron for the appointment of a commission of army engineer officers to examine as to the bridge to be constructed across the Delaware at Philadelphia and to determine whether it would be an unreasonable obstruction to the commerce of the river, and directing that until that time the work of constructing the bridge shall not be proceeded with. The joint resolution was passed.

Died On the Train, Near Bristol.

Frederick T. Powell, a wealthy man, aged 78, of Jamestown, N. Y., while traveling on his way from Florida to his home in Jamestown with his family, died suddenly Monday afternoon of heart disease on a Pullman car on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Bristol and Tullytown. His remains were put off at Tullytown, and Coroner William Brennen, of Bristol, and Dr. Reed, of Tullytown, were notified and examined the body and afterward forwarded it to its destination.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Devotional meeting of the W. C. T. U., next Wednesday afternoon, February 20th, at 3 p. m. Our meetings are interesting, and friends are always made welcome.

A business meeting of the Teachers and Officers of the L. T. L. is called for next Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m. Business of importance to be discussed.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

—The valuation of property taxable for county purposes, in Bristol borough and township, as shown by the returns of the triennial assessment, is as follows:

Bristol borough, First ward.....	$ 898,256
Bristol borough, Second ward.....	803,310
Bristol borough, Third ward.....	357,690
Bristol borough, Fourth ward.....	280,370
Bristol township.....	1,085,171
Total,.....	$3,424,797

—At the Council meeting on last Monday evening there were present Messrs. Thomas B. Harkins, Burgess, and Councilmen Grundy, Wright, Strauser, Smith, Maule, Pearson, Petrow, Spring, Clark and Weaver. The finance committee reported a statement from the collector of delinquent taxes showing $51 yet due from tax-payers and asking for remits for same. The Police Committee reported two arrests during the month, 619 tramps lodged at the station house, and 14 electric lights out. No other reports from committees were made. The remits asked for by the Collector were granted. Dennis McGole, whose cow had been impounded, petitioned that the $5 which he had paid to obtain its release, be refunded; the matter was referred to the Police Committee. The clerk reported that he had received during the year $12 for show licenses, and $6 for building permits. Bills amounting to $1,103.99 were read and approved. The Finance Committee were instructed to audit the treasurer's account, and Council at 9 P. M. adjourned.

COLD WEATHER SNAP-SHOTS.

The cold weather during the last week brought Jack Frost, who made many fancy delineations on the windows of many residences. The tracery took many forms and beautiful designs that artists would love to copy.

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The ice-bridge between Bristol and Burlington has been extensively utilized. Many people pass over on foot daily, and a horse and sleigh makes frequent trips between the two points.

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Until the light snow fell yesterday morning the skating on the Delaware was unsurpassed. The ice was as smooth as glass and is from 9 to 10 inches in thickness. Bristol and Burlington people, of both sexes, and of all grades and conditions, gave up other amusements to devote a few hours to the exhilarating exercise of propelling skates. The orthodox Friend in his customary attire vied with the up-to-date young man in cutting pigeon-wings and figure eights, and the merry maidens of youthful years and married women advanced in life gracefully skimmed upon the glassy surface of the ice.

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A horse belonging to Edward Jeffries was found in the stable on Saturday morning frozen to death.

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The day after the blizzard the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad did not attempt to make schedule time. Some between Philadelphia and New York were twelve hours late. The telegraph wires were not broken. Communication with Philadelphia by the long distance telephone wire was interrupted.

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The snow drifted badly. The roads were impassible in every direction. People in Bristol who depended on the farmers for butter and eggs had to go to the grocers for their supplies.

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The water service in Bristol was greatly interfered with by the intense cold. The pipes leading from the street-mains to many residences were frozen up and the supply of water cut off. The Parochial School on Radcliffe street was closed two days on account of the cold, and the new High School building, at the corner of Wood and Mulberry streets, which is heated by steam, had its service-pipe frozen up on Monday night and no school has been held there since.

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The cold winds from the West caused considerable discomfort. They pierced every nook and corner in dwelling houses and made it almost impossible to keep up a proper temperature. Booming furnace fires did not appear to greatly ameliorate the condition, and huddling around the furnace registers with warm wraps was the rule, to which there were but few exceptions.

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The firm of William H. Grundy & Co. on last Friday got up an impromptu lunch for their employes, rather than have them plod through the snow from and to their work. The affair was much in the nature of a picnic, and was much enjoyed by all.

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It took two furnaces, three gas stoves and the kitchen range, all going at full blast, to make a Radcliffe street residence comfortable; and part of the time then the family had to cuddle around the range.

IN AND AROUND THE COUNTY.

There were but two deaths in Doylestown during January.

Cornwells Orchestra will give a dance at the P. O. S. of A. Hall at Cornwells, on next Wednesday evening.

The Doylestown School Board has a rule in force which requires all pupils to be properly vaccinated before being admitted to the schools.

Grace Church, Hulmeville, which has been closed several weeks for repairs, will be reopened on February 22d. A number of prominent clergymen have been invited.

Mr. Alfred Paschall, editor of the Doylestown Intelligencer, who for several weeks has been confined to the house by a severe attack of the grip, is reported to be better.

On account of the condition of the roads the Solebury Farmers' Club meeting has been postponed until March 9th, when it will meet at the residence of Watson Kenderdine.

The annual report of the Quakertown Board of Health shows that during the year there were 39 deaths, the largest number being from diphtheria, from which 8 deaths occurred. There were 17 marriages and 72 births during the same period.

The snow-drifts were so deep around the residence of ex-Sheriff J. Johnson Beans of Warminster, that it was impossible to dig paths through them. Tunneling was resorted to and a number of these passages were made to his barn and other out-buildings.

Winfield Kates, aged about 25 years, an employe on the Torresdale Times, who has been missing from his home in Germantown since last Thursday, was found Monday under the ice near Torresdale wharf on the Delaware river, where he had been skating. It is supposed he skated into an air-hole. He leaves a wife and child.

The recent whipping of a pupil in the Langhorne Public School by the principal with a cap pointer has been made the subject of much discussion in that borough. The parents of the boy demanded a hearing before the school directors, some of whom thought he got what he deserved, others that he might have received a harder whipping while three others disapproved of it.

Judge Yerkes has refused the application of 56 Italians for the incorporation of an Italian beneficial society in Bristol. He said that an examination of the records of the Court does not reveal that a single one of the subscribers is naturalized, while but 13 have declared their intentions. He also held that all the purposes which the petitioners could lawfully accomplish could be carried out without an incorporation.

—It is a well-known historical fact that the Democratic party has never yet undertaken to adjust a financial difficulty without making it worse.

PLAIN WAYS OF QUAKER WORSHIP.

Persons who have never attended a Quaker meeting have but slight conception of the Friends' modes of worship. Mr. Eugene M. Camp, an ex-Quaker, continues to write for The Outlook concerning the habits and beliefs of the "peculiar people." His articles are slightly pungent with kindly satire, though he consistently manifests reverence for the sect and the creed of his ancestors. Under the heading of "The Plainest of Plain Folk," he sketches a meeting as follows:

"Did you ever attend Quaker Meeting? I do not mean the meeting of Western Friends, say in Ohio, Indiana or Iowa. The latter have sermons at set hours, sing hymns, read the Bible in public, and employ the pronouns in common use. Some even have stained glass in their 'church' windows, and—I mention it with bated breath—a 'church' bell and a 'church' steeple! Friends who have all of these very un-Friendly things are growing in numbers, and are helping men and women to live better lives, but they are ceasing to be any longer peculiarly interesting, just as they are ceasing to pattern after the outward forms so dear to the hearts of the Eastern followers of Fox and Penn.

"The Quakers of New England, of Long Island, of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland cling, for the most part to the old customs, and they are slowly but steadily declining in numbers. But they and their meetings are very interesting. You see in them what you see nowhere else in the whole world. On one occasion I chanced to attend meeting in the country in Pennsylvania. As we entered the quaint and plain old structure, hidden among tall trees and having a floorless porch all around it, the young Friend whose guest I was took out his watch, held up the dial to show me that it wanted five minutes to ten o'clock, and whispered:

"'Friend Newbold will break meeting between 10 and 15 minutes past 11. He always hits it. A long wait, but,' he added, under his breath, 'it does come to an end at last.'

"About fifty persons were present, the men on one side and the women on the other. On the elders' high benches, which faced us, and across the women's side, sat Friend Francis Newbold—but on head, cane between his knees. Next to Friend Newbold sat another elder, and across the aisle, also facing us, were three women Friends, two of whom were in severely plain garb, the third considerably less so. I may add parenthetically that there is a relation between the dress and the religious convictions of its wearer: the plainer the dress, the plainer the Friend—that is, the stricter the views held.

"We faced a white wall that was broken, very high up, by two shadeless windows in turn carefully darkened by green blinds. No one bowed his or her head on taking a seat. There was no verger. There was no sound save the summer wind. Nobody moved. Everybody sat in silence. At the end of about twenty minutes, which seemed twice that length of time, the Friend who sat next to Friend Newbold took his hat from off his head and laid it on the bench by his side. Then he slowly rose. No one but myself, I think, looked up, and the elder stood, apparently in thought.

"Presently he began to talk in a strong yet flexible and agreeable voice. His statements were general, but his theme was personal charity of opinion. Imperceptibly he grew more earnest, and changed the form of his sentences into those of prayer. His voice became a rhythm that ran back and forth over three tones, and became markedly andante on the concluding words of each sentence. It strikingly resembled the Gregorian tone, and was 'churchly' and most pleasing to hear.

"The prayer ended, no one else spoke for perhaps ten minutes, and the only break in the silence came when a tiny bird, thinking the place untenanted, hopped into the open doorway and began to sing. It stopped in surprise at finding so many people in a place so quiet, just as the Friend next me poked the toe of my shoe with his own, and with a turn of his eye indicated the elders' bench on the women's side. I looked up in time to see the farthest of the three occupants of the bench pull out a bonnet string.

"'Going to speak,' said the lips of the Friend near me.

"Presently the other bonnet-string came down, and then, after a pause, the bonnet itself was decorously removed. There was another fitting pause, and then the diamond-knitted mitts, one move at a time and a rest between each move, were taken off. Lastly the dress front was smoothed out, and then Friend Pemberton arose. She said she was moved to think, while sitting there in that profitable silence, that waiting upon God—of a dear relative who had recently passed away. The death warned her, as she thought it ought to warn all, that life is uncertain, and the end needful to be prepared for. Then, after suggesting a few hints about that preparation, she sat down. Her words were simple, her manner earnest, and her sermon helpful.

"Again in her place she slowly re-put on her mitts, and, after, a seemly pause, recovered with her plain bonnet that face whose purity, serenity, and maternal sweetness easily made you think that its owner never bore a trial in her life. I chanced to know, however, that the owner of that face, which was beautiful in the highest sense that the human face can be beautiful, had passed many of her total of sixty years in sorrow of unusual severity, and I could only admire that religious and self-controled life which had left its imprint in that face, as it leaves it in the faces of so many other livers of similar lives. This world offers but one thing more loveable, more spiritual, and more helpful to frail and tempted mankind than the face that looked down from that bench that day, and that thing is the row of a dozen just as placidly beautiful faces that look down from the same bench during the crowds of Quarterly Meeting day.

"There was not much silence after Friend Pemberton sat down. A busy-minded bumblebee came in at the door and foolishly tried to go out at a closed window. I listened to the buzzing, wondered what we should have for dinner, glanced at the watch-dial my Friend-neighbor held toward me—and waited. The next ten minutes seemed forty. But they came to an end, for Friend Newbold reached out his right arm toward the elder next him. The two shook hands—and broke meeting. It was precisely 13 minutes past 11, How Friend Newbold measured the time so accurately I do not know. But I do know that he did not look at any watch. There was no clock in sight. He might have noted the sun-shadow on the floor. If he did, I shudder to think what fate might befall the worshipers on a cloudy day."

—There is a teacher in a school in Ohio who strives to keep up to date in her methods. She has encouraged the scholars to run races, instead of playing football and other ordinary games. Each child is named after some fast horse, and the teacher has their records in a little book. The entry lists are said to be full every day, and in the evening the parents hear the young folks tell how Robert J. broke his record, or how Joe Patchen made a phenomenal finish, and Orline came down the stretch like a whirlwind. The patrons of the school are becoming alarmed, and the curriculum is likely to be revised at an early date.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 14th, 1895.—The Times having adopted type-setting machines, the Ledger is now the only one of the six morning newspapers in the city which is still set by hand. The innovation was a greater step for the Times to take than for any of the other papers. Its publisher, Frank McLaughlin, is a practical printer, who has always taken great pride in the typographical appearance of the paper, and its excellency in this respect has been admired throughout the country. One defect of the type-setting machines is that they do not space as well as a compositor at the case, and this makes the paper look bad to an experienced publisher. Skilled manipulators of the machines, however, can partially overcome this difficulty and make the lines "justify." It is reported that the Ledger will soon follow the example of the other papers and adopt machines. The advent of machines which produce a new lot of type every day for the paper using them is driving out of existence that famous adjunct known as a "hell box," into which all sorts of odds and ends about a newspaper office were thrown. No longer is there any battered or pied type to be thus cast aside.

This city is undergoing an exciting campaign and coupled with the Councilmanic investigation it ought to produce a very large vote next Tuesday. The politics of both parties have so long been run by cliques that nothing can be done at this election to free the city from the influence of either one of them. The awakening of the citizens ought to have come before the primary elections, and then men of their own choosing could have been named for the offices. As it is there is nothing to be gained by the Republicans dropping their regular nominee for Mayor, Mr. Warwick, and voting for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Pattison. The ex-Governor has Presidential aspirations, and that he may take care of these he seems to have given himself over wholly to Mr. Harrity, whose influence as chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee he courts. Pattison's election would mean that Harrity would be Mayor of Philadelphia, and that every string of the municipal organization would be pulled to turn this city over to the Democrats on State and National elections. The Democrats having control of both the city and federal offices it might not be impossible for them to accomplish their purpose.

The hotels have been filled with traveling men this week who swop stories respecting their experience in the storm. None of them seem to have suffered anything more than delay, some having been storm-stayed at small towns along the railroads for four days. The railroads suffered almost as much and some of them quite as much as they did during the memorable blizzard of March, 1888. The fact that telegraphic communication was not interfered with this time helped materially in the work of restoring traffic to a normal condition. The snow was dry and as it did not cling to the wires it did not weigh them down and cause them to break. The ground being frozen hard, the poles could not fall as they did in 1888. Until the high winds subsided the railroads could make little progress at clearing the tracks. The use of the wires doubtless saved many trains from meeting with accidents. The highways near the city were blocked as were the railroads, milkmen being unable to get supplies by rail drove into adjoining counties to get milk. They encountered drifts fifteen feet high and often had to drive over farm fences and across fields to get to a farm house. The suffering among the poor of the city who were without fuel and proper food has no doubt been greater than will ever be known. A great deal of the work of clearing the railroads was done by the swarthy men who come from Sunny Italy. F. D. M.

A Cruel Prayer.

The following is an exact translation from the Arabic of the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey and daily repeated in the Cairo "Azhar" University by 10,000 Mohammedan students from all lands:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O, Lord of all Creatures! O, Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O, Allah! Make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip, and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the Moslems, O Lord of all Creatures!"

"In all the other religions of even the semi-civilized nations of the globe," says the Philadelphia Record, commenting upon this, "there can be no prayer found to parallel this cruel appeal of Islam to the spirit of inhumanity. Bulgaria, Damascus, Lebanon and Armenia may or may not be mere hot-beds of Turkish intrigue; with such a national prayer Turkey stands self-condemned before the world."

—The Democrats increase the public debt almost as fast when they are in control of the Government, as they did when they were in rebellion against it.

—The charitable and warm-hearted people of a Maine village decided to give a donation to a poor invalid the other day, and sent him a lovely cake, decorated with angels and cupids.

LETTER FROM BERMUDA.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Jan. 1, 1895.

Speaking of financial statements, I have seen Bermuda's Blue Book. It is made in manuscript and there are only half-a-dozen copies made. There is a printed abstract of it, however, a copy of which I was shown in the office of the Colonial Secretary, and which was presented to me after ascertaining that it could be spared. The official figures show that the Imperial Government expends for the executive and military establishments about $467,000 per annum. The naval expenditures are not reported, but no doubt they are quite enough to make up the deficit in Bermuda's cash account.

I have not undertaken to master Bermuda's financial matters, but of course could scarcely avoid learning a little. Their tariff is about 5 per cent all around, liquors and tobacco being somewhat heavier.

For 1892 the receipts of the colony were:

Customs duties.....	$141,305
Auctioneers' tax.....	575
Harbor tolls.....	4,730
Post office.....	15,790
Miscellaneous.....	6,360
Total.....	$168,760

The Postoffice department, I am told, pay a profit, and I noticed in the blue book that harbor tolls more than paid for the lighthouses. There is a small bonded indebtedness of about $38,000 for the new Government House, and there soon will be $200,000 more for the improvement of Hamilton Harbor. This work, which will enable vessels to come up at any stage of the tide, is now being done by the dredger Majestic, which to my mind is a much more remarkable affair than the much talked of floating-dock.

The Majestic is a new ocean going, twin screw, triple expansion steamer, over 200 feet long, filled brim full of the most improved modern machinery, not only for rock-dredging, but for making her own repairs as well. I spent a couple of hours on Christmas afternoon going over her from furnace to bridge, which is perched up 30 feet or so above deck, and which must have been a most uncomfortable position for the navigating officer on her voyage from England—in fact, he admitted that it was not as pleasant as some other places he had been in.

The floating-dock Bermuda, by the way, is a big affair 381 feet long, built in England and towed over here in 1858, and capable of holding any ship in existence at that time. It is said that she is held together by three million rivets. I suggested to the officer who was with us that an estimate of the number of blows it took to put in the rivets would be a bigger figure still, but from his manner I judged that he thought I didn't know what I was talking about—and I didn't.

When we saw her the Mohawk was in dock, having the barnacles that she had gathered at Bluefields scraped off. They told us the number of guns, displacement, etc., of the Mohawk, but I didn't give the subject the attention that I suppose I ought, being much more interested in the barnacles I was picking up than in the ship, and being also, I am obliged to confess, more interested in talking with the sailor who was scraping away at the ship, than in listening to the lesson in arithmetic. In addition to the floating-dock they show you around a lot of workshops at the dockyard. I didn't wish to seem impolite, so I said nothing; but it didn't seem to me that they amounted to much in comparison with the Baldwin Locomotive Works or the Bethlehem Iron Works. However, I believe the shops at the dockyard are not rated as anything very great, being intended simply for ordinary repairs and not for the construction of vessels.

One cannot be long in Bermuda without being interested in observing the negroes. They are derived from the African and American Indian slaves of days long gone by, and the blood of the great majority is strongly mixed with white, the pure African flat-nosed, thick lipped, coal-black type being rare, if it exists at all; we saw none. They are the same careless, happy-go-lucky, live-for-to-day set that the race always seems to be, and the Bermudians say that as laborers or farm hands they are very expensive at a dollar a day on account of their ability to make a job last as long as possible. I imagine, however, that this applies more to mere laboring work than to anything else, and it is a common complaint of such work wherever I have seen, and whether the laborer is white or black except, perhaps, in the case of Italians; and I think we must confess that when a man is working for the lowest of all wages and does not know when the next job is coming along, he would be somewhat less than human if he didn't "soldier" some. Leaving out the official and the leisure classes, the whites are occupied in trade, leaving the work to be done by the negroes, who not only do the heavy work, but the fishing, the piloting and steam engineering, as well as the journey-work of carpenters and masons, if a man can be called a mason who works in stone with a hatchet, a chisel and a handsaw.

The remarkable characteristic of the negro here, however, is his complete respectability; not that he is neither drunken nor profane, but that he is so thoroughly polite. Our skipper, with whom we are in very frequent contact and for hours at a time, possesses the manners of an accomplished butler, with ten times the easy grace of the trained servant. The other day, crossing from Paget to Hamilton, the other one went ahead down the steps to the waiting dingey. The boatman stepped forward with the air of a Chesterfield and said quietly and easily:

"Allow me, madam, the honor of assisting you."

And such things are an every day occurrence. If one asks a question that is not understood the reply invariably is:

"I beg pardon; I do not understand the gentleman."

Nor is this at all confined to their intercourse with the whites; it is quite habitual among themselves. A few days ago we happened near as a negro man and woman passed each other on the street. He took off his hat and said: "Good evening, Miss Sarah; how are you doing this evening?" and she replied: "Nicely, thank you."

Of course, this lacks the poetry of genuine United States where the salutation would have been:

"Ah, there, Sally! What's your weight?" and the reply: "O, come off! what cher givin' us?"

With all this, however, the negro here makes no further advance than with us, towards his own benefit. It is true that there are some storekeepers, planters, and master mechanics; but the race has failed to get ahead. As is usual the children are brighter than the adults. We were amused at a little donkey boy the other day. Donkeys, by the way, are the universal beasts of burden for the negroes. They are as thick as flies, and do a great deal of work with their little tey drays. They are used also to some extent for driving by the whites, and to a considerable extent by the American tourists. We were going to drive up to the business end of the town, and as we got in the little road-cart I said to the boy:

"Is he afraid of a locomotive?"

The twinkle in his eyes was like a sun beam on the water as he said very soberly:

"Oh, no sir; not at all, sir."

A. W. GILKESON.

Muscular Power Derived From Sugar.

The experiments made by Dr. Vaughan Harley to ascertain the food-producing muscular power of sugar exhibit some interesting results. It seems that during a twenty-four hours' fast on one day, water alone was drunk, and, on another, 500 grams of sugar were taken in an equal quantity of water; it was found that the sugar not only prolonged the time before fatigue occurred, but caused an increase of 61 to 76 per cent in the muscular work done. Again, the effect of sugar added to the meals was investigated, and the muscle energy-producing effect of the sugar was found to be so great that 200 grams added to a small meal increased the total amount of work done from 6 to 39 per cent. Some 260 grams, or about 8 ounces, of sugar, on being added to a large mixed meal, not only increased the amount of work done, from 8 to 16 per cent, but increased the resistance against fatigue, and the same quantity of sugar added to a full day's diet increased largely the day's work.

—A London journal says that since the introduction of the electric light public performers are able to preserve their voices in better condition, and are 50 per cent. more often in good voice. They are cooler, do not perspire, and are not husky while singing or acting. The atmosphere is better, and the equal temperature of the whole building has greatly diminished the risk of taking cold. Their throats are not parched and their voices not injured so much as in houses where gas-light is used.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

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A good girl for general housework in a family of two persons. Wages—$3 a week. Apply at 517 Radcliffe Street.

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—Eating of the pudding must be the proof of the baking. According to the great number of tons of Coal sold by Walter F. Leedom this winter for five dollars per ton, it is evident that people appreciate a good article. Never annoy your housekeeper by giving her poor coal and then complain about fires going out.

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I have for sale a Ladies' Victoria, pneumatic tire, in fine condition. Original price, $150. Will sell now for $60. This is a splendid chance to get a first-class wheel at a bargain. G. SCHIESSER, JR., 217 Jefferson Avenue.

—In addition to the time tables of all Railways the Rand-McNally Railway Guide gives a list of Electric Railways, a Gazetteer of all important towns in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and much other information of interest to travelers, shippers and the public at large.

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

BLUE LAWS OF 1895.

The Massachusetts Legislature has tackled a very delicate problem, and the effect of the law, if enacted, will be watched with interest. An attempt is being made to overcome the big-hat nuisance, and a bill is pending which provides that "any person willfully obstructing the view of another at a place of amusement, after being notified, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding $10." Under this law any one annoyed by a big hat could request the wearer to remove it, and if she refused she would be subject to a penalty. Balloon sleeves will probably next command the attention of the law-makers, and when they have legislated against that evil they might devote their attention to crinoline and prescribe the amount of space that a woman shall be permitted to occupy in a street car.

Then the legislators might enact a law requiring people wearing gossamers or mackintoshes to remove the same on rainy days before entering a street car. Come to think of it, there are sundry little matters of personal inconvenience which might be alleviated by legislation. Chappie, with his obnoxious cigarette and cane which he persistently jabs against other people's ribs, might come in for a fair share of attention.

If the Massachusetts lawmakers really want to benefit the theatre-going public they might require theatrical managers to provide adequate cloak rooms and compel them to enforce a rule providing that all hats shall be removed. Most men are too gallant to complain against a woman, even though she offend, but they would not hesitate to growl at a theatrical manager who tolerated a violation of the rule.

NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Next Tuesday will be election day. The present indications are that it will be a very quiet one in Bristol. There has been no excitement and but little thought on the matter during the past week, the positive Republican majority in the borough precluding any doubt of Republican success at the polls. The majority for Raymond Buseman, the nominee for Burgess, will probably reach 200, and may go to a much higher figure. Mr. Buseman has personally a large number of friends in both parties and will receive a full vote. The nominees for the other officers, which are elected by the whole borough, will also receive their full party vote.

There is not much interest manifested in the nominees for council, school directors and other ward officers. While this is not as it should be, the fact remains that it is so. The Republicans will likely carry every ward, except the Fourth, and have a show to capture some of the offices there. Still it is a very quiet campaign, and it all depends on the party that gets out the most votes.

"MY GOVERNMENT."

The Queen's speech to Parliament is full of terms and phrases which sound strange to an American ear. It is addressed to "My Lords and Gentlemen," refers to "my relations with foreign powers," "my Government and the French Republic," and states that "reports have reached my Government." Had it not been for the men of '76 Victoria's word "my" might have applied as well to this portion of America as to the little island in the North Sea; there might never have been the great conflict of arms over the slave question, and the names of Lincoln and Grant would be unknown to history. It was a wonderful thing to found this nation—still more wonderful to preserve it and perpetuate it. Who can foresee what the cost may be to prevent that little word "my" creeping into affairs of State?

A PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE.

The experience of the French steamship La Gascogne is consoling to the people who from business or pleasure have to cross the Atlantic ocean. After being disabled the ship encountered most severe weather, and the fact that she came into port safe shows that the passenger ships of to-day are staunch and in the hands of able officers who are competent to overcome all ordinary difficulties. The modern steamers are so heavy that sails are almost useless, and when their machinery gives out they are practically helpless. The regular liners carry ample provisions for a month or more. Fuel is not likely to be exhausted in case of an accident either, because when moving slowly comparatively little fuel is required.

—The new Street Commissioner in New York, Col. G. E. Waring, says no one should be permitted to litter the streets of a city with paper, fruit peelings or rubbish of any kind. Removal from the streets by public scavengers should be limited to road scrapings, and no dirt should be allowed to come from the houses. Col. Waring remarks that he has traveled extensively in this country and has yet to find a clean city. One of his suggestions is that sanitary departments should report the health rate instead of the death rate, as a great deal of sickness may exist with a light mortality.

—The State of Pennsylvania is about to publish an illustrated book of 1000 pages on the birds and mammals of the State, at a cost of about $30,000 for 24,000 copies. A copy will be placed in every school and other library, and the remaining volumes will be distributed where they will be likely to prove most useful in educating the people to discriminate in favor of the many useful animals now hunted down nearly to the point of extermination. The farmers have named the volume the "bird book," and the demand for it will be lively.

—President Eliot, of Harvard, says foot ball, as played last year, is dangerous to life and limb, but he adds that the players are not responsible for the evils of the game. The fault, he remarks, is with a barbarous and ignorant public opinion, to which "graduates, fathers, mothers and sisters, leaders of society, and the veriest gamblers and rowdies all contribute." The rebuke to the crowds that look on and whoop up the carnage is severe, but not undeserved.

—John A. Logan, Jr., has offered to give a tract of 100 acres west of Youngstown, O. of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics as a site for the Order's National Home for Widows and Orphans.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—The members of the house from the country districts are after the school book trust with a sharp stick. A bill has been introduced by Mr. Douthett, of Butler, providing for the purchase of text books at publisher's prices, which is designed to force the trust out of business in Pennsylvania. The bill was presented a week ago and is still in the committee on education. Mr. Douthett declares that certain members are trying to throttle it, but this is denied by Chairman Farr, who promises it shall be taken up and disposed of at the next meeting.

If the bill is negatived a resolution will be offered by the member from Butler to place it on the calendar. He is also considering whether it would not be a good plan to offer a resolution for a legislative committee to ascertain the cost of books furnished school boards in the state by the trust. It is claimed that there is great inequality in the prices; that some cities pay twice as much as others. Representative Lytle, the Republican leader of the house, Chairman Moore, of the agricultural committee, and Mr. Martin, of Lawrence, than whom there are no more active members, have assured Mr. Douthett of their sympathy with him, and state that if he does not want to take the responsibility of making the investigation they will gladly relieve him by offering the resolution.

The Marshall bill providing for the consolidation of competing pipe line companies will be taken up on third reading in the house to-morrow. After the measure had been read the second time it was recommitted to committee in order to give its opponents an opportunity to be heard. On Wednesday a delegation of oil producers from Butler county, headed by ex-Senator James W. Lee, of Pittsburg, were heard by the committee in opposition to the bill. Addresses were made by Mr. Lee, Clarence Walker, O. M. Russell, Colonel W. A. Clark, Amos Steelsmith and J. J. Firdlicker. At the close of the argument the committee went into executive session, and by a unanimous vote agreed to report the bill. When it comes up in the house an earnest fight will be made against it under the leadership of Representative Moore, of Butler, a young lawyer of ability, and an effective worker for the producers' interests.

The Insane Asylum Investigation Ordered.

The governor has approved the joint resolution providing for an investigation of the management of the state insane hospitals at Wernersville and Norristown. The committee on the part of the house will be announced tomorrow by Speaker Walton. Representative Cochrane, of Armstrong, will be selected to conduct the investigation at Wernersville and Senator Gobin, of Lebanon, at Norristown. The governor has not yet acted upon the concurrent resolution offered by Representative Focht, of Union, for a committee to investigate the state charitable and penal institutions to ascertain how many of their inmates are aliens. The patriotic orders are back of the movement.

There does not exist very friendly relations between the governor and the senate. Private Secretary Beitler has been commissioned to submit lists of notaries public and other minor appointments in districts to the senators, with the understanding that if any are objectionable they will not be sent in. In several instances the governor has ignored senatorial objections and declined to withdraw the names. This was true in the case of Thomas Caffrey, of Pittsburg, and Frank J. Campbell, of Coatesville, whose appointments as notaries public were made against the protests of the senators from the districts interested. Senator White has "hung up" the nomination of Dr. H. S. McConnell, of New Brighton, and unless it is recalled he will be knocked out. Senator Penrose, of Philadelphia, the leader of the friends of Senator Quay in the senate, has put himself in position to have rejected the nominations of any person from that city objectionable to him.

Governor Hastings has approved the Gobin bill providing for the reorganization of the state banking department, and will send to the senate during the week the nomination of Chairman Gilkeson, of the state Republican committee, to be commissioner of banking. The nomination will be promptly confirmed. Colonel Gilkeson will enter upon the duties next Monday. He has selected ex-State Treasurer Morrison for chief of the bureau in charge of the foreign building and loan associations. The governor has also signed the bill providing for an additional law judge in Westmoreland county. The measure for another law judge in Washington county has passed the house and is on the senate calendar for second reading to-morrow There is no objection to it, so that it will reach the governor before the close of the week.

Must Rush Apportionment Measures.

The state administration insists on the speedy passage of all the apportionment measures introduced by Republicans. The legislative apportionment committee has decided to report the bill introduced by Chairman Culbertson. It is identical with that offered two years ago by the Republicans, and will be put through the house by a party vote, and then sent to a conference committee to be shaped to meet the views of the governor. Senator Quay is urging a complete change in the congressional districts. He is anxious to have all those wiped out which have been made doubtfully Republican by the conferree system. Under the new apportionment Allegheny will get four instead of three congressmen, and Philadelphia six instead of five. The Randall district, which until last fall always elected a Democrat, will be changed. The legislative apportionment drafted by Mr. Culbertson gives Allegheny four new members, and Philadelphia, Carbon and Jefferson each an additional member. Somerset, Bedford, Lawrence, Schuylkill, Clarion, Crawford, Chester and Huntingdon each lose one. There is no change in the representation from the other counties.

Senator Baker, the author of the present ballot system, will endeavor to correct its defects. He has collected copies of the proposed changes and all suggestions that have been offered, together with the recommendations of the Ballot Reform association, and will combine them into one [illegible] asked in both bodies. [illegible] of the act in regard to voting upon questions of municipal indebtedness the title will be amended so as to cover this defect. The senator will also endeavor to amend the twenty-sixth section by requiring every voter who declares that he has a disability and requires assistance to make his statement under oath upon printed form, as now required by residence and on age. He cheerfully courts criticism of the law, and is open to any suggestions that may be made that would increase its efficiency.

The charitable and penal institutions of Pennsylvania will suffer considerably by the large decrease in the state revenues. Auditor General Gregg and State Treasurer Jackson estimate that the receipts of the next two years, on account of the hard times, will not aggregate more than $19,000,000, which is $2,000,000 less than that of the previous two years. The general appropriation bill, which includes eleven millions for the public schools, the expenses of the executive, departmental and legislative branches of the state government, the state judiciary and the salaries of the county superintendents of schools, will foot up in round numbers about $16,000,000. This leaves only $3,000,000 for the national guard, penitentiaries, house of refuge, Huntingdon reformatory, state normal schools, state boards of health and agriculture and all other state institutions, of which there are over 125 sustained wholly or in part by the state. The state board of charities estimates that it will cost a million dollars the next two years for the care and treatment of the indigent insane.

Heavy Appropriations Asked For.

The state normal schools ask for $1,100,000. The National Guard will require $700,000, the soldiers' orphans' schools $350,000 for maintenance, the soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie $200,000. A bill has been passed appropriating $69,000 to complete the buildings and put in condition the grounds at the industrial school, at Scotland, Franklin county, and will ask for an additional appropriation of $175,000 to build sixteen double cottages to accommodate 1,000 children. If the appropriation is granted the commissioner will transfer the pupils to Scotland from the schools at Chester Springs, Uniontown, and Harford, and close these institutions. If a compulsory education bill becomes a law the school appropriation will have to be increased to $12,000,000.

The legislature has established the custom of giving to the retiring governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and other state officials the desks and chairs used by them during their official term. Some of these desks are valued at $200.

Representative French, of Washington, has introduced a bill requiring public school teachers to open their schools by reading the scriptures from five to fifteen minutes every morning. He says everybody is responsible for this measure but himself, although the patriotic societies are urging its passage. "I did it on the broad principles of Christianity," said Mr. French. "I believe that it is right. There is too much of a tendency to disregard the scriptures in school life. I do not prescribe what the teachers shall read. They can select a passage in the New Testament to satisfy the Christians or a chapter from the Old Testament to satisfy the Jew. They can read from the St. James version so that Protestants may not be offended or from the Donay version so that the scruples of our Catholic friends may be respected."

Speaker Walton has found it necessary almost daily to call upon Sergeant-at-Arms Shooner to preserve order among the visitors and lobbyists, who crowd in the hall of the house and gossip and talk, to the annoyance of the members and the speaker. The rules committee will take this matter up at the next meeting, and it is likely that a rule will be adopted that no outsider should be permitted on the floor of the house unless introduced by a member who will vouch for his conduct. As it is, all the doors are open and anybody can enter without question.

To Improve the House Acoustics.

The board of public buildings and grounds has ordered draperies from Trimby, Hunt & Co., of Philadelphia, for the windows of the hall of the house. It is believed the draperies, with the wires strung overhead in different parts of the room, will improve its acoustic properties.

Representative Fow, of Philadelphia, believes the state should own and operate its own electric light and heating plant, and has offered a resolution for a committee to investigate the subject. The existing contract for light, which is furnished by a local concern, amounted to $12,000,000, while the contract for this year is $17,000,000. For heating, under the old contract, the cost was $5,000; now it is $7,750.

The house has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Fow abolishing the kissing of the Bible by witnesses, and substituting instead the laying of the hand on the open book. The debate on this question recalls an interesting incident about certain legislators. "I was never more surprised in my life," said a newspaper correspondent yesterday, "when I went to take a drink with Representative B. in his room. As you know, he likes a good drink, a funny story and a quiet game of poker or fan tan. Imagine my astonishment when he took the bottle from the wardrobe and sat it down on the dressing case beside a well thumbed Bible. I learned since that he has made it a practice to read a chapter in the Bible every night for years."

Manufacturers all over the state are kicking on the new revenue bill drafted by the state tax conference. They declare it will drive them out of business if it becomes a law or force them to remove to other states where the corporations are not taxed as heavily as in Pennsylvania. The Manufacturers' club, of Philadelphia, has filed a protest against the bill and asked for a hearing before the house ways and means committee before it is acted upon finally The grangers want the bill to pass.

WANBAUGH.

Father and Son Burned to Death.

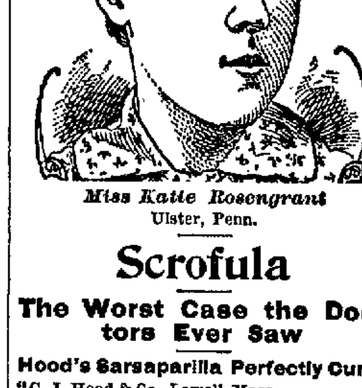
PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Frederick D. Miller and his 6 year-old son were burned to death at their house on Second avenue. Fire was discovered in the kitchen at midnight. Miller, his wife, children and a hired man ran to the front of the building. On the way Mrs. Miller lost the boy, and her husband returned to find him. Mrs. Miller, one child and the man escaped by jumping into blankets from the second story windows. After the fire Miller and the boy were found lying on the floor of the bedroom dead.

Again in Shape for Travel.

READING, Pa., Feb. 11—Most of the railroads centering here are again in good shape for public travel. The Philadelphia and Reading main line trains, passenger, coal and freight, are running. The Pennsylvania is open between Pottsville and Philadelphia, as are also the Lebanon Valley and Reading and Columbia.

"Shooting the Moon."

It is curious to remark how differently men of different races comport themselves in the presence of identical emergencies. When an Irishman, for example, finds that he cannot pay his rent, he insists on remaining in his homestead all the same, and when an organized effort is made to turn him out he climbs up on to the roof of his domicile and throws hives of bees at the invaders. When an Englishman finds himself in a similar predicament, he breaks the law by stealth—that is to say, he moves his furniture secretly, by midnight, to another lodging and leaves no address behind him. And, as all the world knows, "shooting the moon" is the technical term for this nefarious performance. If one were asked by a stranger how the poor live in outcast London, one would have to answer that it is largely by "shooting the moon" that a great many of them are enabled to eke out a precarious subsistence.—London Graphic.



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The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well." MISS KATIE ROSENGRANT, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A Safe Business.

A big, burly looking fellow, a picture of health and strength, walked into the office of a prominent accident insurance company the other day and applied for a policy.

"Certainly," said the secretary. "Are you engaged in any hazardous business?"

"Not in the least," replied the applicant.

"Does your business make it necessary for you to handle loaded firearms or weapons of any kind?"

"No, sir."

"Would your business ever require you to be where there were excited crowds—for instance, at a riot or a fire?"

"Very seldom."

"Is your business such as to render you liable to street cars or runaway horses?"

"No, sir."

"Does your business throw you in contact with the criminal classes?"

"Very rarely indeed, sir."

"I guess you are eligible. What is your business?"

"I am a policeman."—New York Dispatch.

A Brilliant Idea.

A German paper tells an amusing story of Cumberland, the thought reader. On a journey from Vienna to St. Petersburg he entertained his fellow passengers by guessing their thoughts. One of the travelers, a Polish Jew, who took the whole thing for a hoax, offered to pay Cumberland the sum of 50 rubles if he could divine his thoughts. Visibly amused, Cumberland acceded to his request and said: "You are going to the fair at Nijni-Novgorod, where you intend to purchase goods to the extent of 20,000 rubles, after which you will declare yourself a bankrupt and compound with your creditors for 8 per cent."

On hearing those words the Jew gazed at the speaker with reverential awe. He then, without uttering a syllable, drew out of the leg of his boot a shabby purse and handed him the 50 rubles, whereupon the great magician triumphantly inquired, "Then I have guessed your thoughts, eh?" "No," replied the Jew, "but you have given me a brilliant idea."

Several flutes, still perfect and capable of producing musical tones, have been taken from the Egyptian catacombs.

New London, Conn., was at first called Cawagog

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY?—See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," on this page, if you want a position.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Ways and Means Committee.

We suppose there is one in every household. If not, appoint one at once and investigate the gold embossed wall papers that are being sold by the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 N. 11th St., Phila., at 12 and 15c.

"A word to the wise is sufficient.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Graling, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, February 11, 1895

Crepons

"Sea foam" suggests them.

But nothing short of seeing can give you the full thought.

Take the Blacks.

Importers say that we have twice over the variety shown anywhere else in this country. Thank the sharp eyes and quick wits of the people in our Paris house for some of that. They snap up the novelties, they push along shipments that would otherwise lag. And so there's well toward a hundred feet of counter heaped with the richest, the freshest of these lovely stuffs that so many women are asking for.

Like sea shore ripples.
Ribbon striped—wide, medium.
Cord striped—very dainty.
Some swept over with "cow licks."
Others like windrows in a meadow.
Wiry mohair canvas-weave joggles.

Almost every possible wrinkle has its counterpart among them, and yet they're hardly more than the substance of a dream. 85c to $4.50 the yd. Take the colors.

Navy blue, cadet blue, mode, tan, rose, green, serpent, olive—almost anything you please. Same ripply richness, same filmy, wavy, gracefulness—and more. Colors seem to have inspired the loom artists to new flights. 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

Yet bewildering as is the assortment now, it is but the first flush—a rainbow range of other styles is already on the horizon.

$2 Broadcloth at $1.50

Not a flitting handful, not a haphazard lot, but twenty-one of the loveliest shades that Broadcloth ever come in. New, perfect and the welcomest weight for women's Spring wear.

Touch a fold of it. Soft as a baby's cheek. Yet there's substance, plenty of it. The Broadcloth marvel of the season.

$1.50 the yard.

Challis—Javanaise

New crop—ahead of the buds and blossoms.

Wanamaker's.

Lucky that flowers can't be jealous!

Such color plays! Such art in catching Flora's favorites and painting their pictures on these billowy stuffs!

Seems every year as if the artists and the printers had been even more audacious than Prometheus — climbing after the impossible, not simply the for-bidden. But the next try puts them further.

They're there this time.

But with every goodness at its old-time best—or better—and prices are lower.

Challis, 35 and 37½c.

Javanaise, 65c.

Last year it was 50 and 60c for the Challis and 85c for the Javanaise—that daintiest of the woolen zephyr-weights—Challis, silk striped and printed with exquisite designs—Dresden and what not.

Mackintoshes

Very special, they are, these for women. Double texture, serge covering, plaid back, detachable triple cape. Made and finished for this climate, and shaped to be worn over the popular large sleeves.

$6 each.

Mackintoshes for men, full range of sorts, $9 to $25.

Rubber Coats for men, $2.75, $4, $5.

For coachmen, exceptional lot White Rubber at $5 instead of $6.

Men's Storm Ulsters

Warm, wooly, the sort that Boreas bows to. Handsome, too—trim shapes. Satin sleeve and shoulder linings, wool body lining. $28 almost anywhere you'd find them. Here $18 each.

Chinchilla Ulsters at $12 that might well be $18, and the $12 kind at $7.50.

Book News

For February has a plate-paper portrait of Mrs. Burton Harrison, one of the most graceful and fascinating writers of current fiction. Reviews, gossipy letters, trenchant touches in the field of New Books, and a miscellany delightful to book lovers make up most of the issue—except the "Descriptive List," that is always a BOOK NEWS feature. Like a magic mirror in which every book of the month, that has force enough makes an image that shows its true spirit. BOOK NEWS is 5c, 50c a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Eclectic Magazine

—OF—

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

"THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD."

1895.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all classes of intelligent readers are consulted in the articles presented. Articles from

The Ablest Writers of the World

will be found in its pages.

The following are the names of a few of the authors whose articles may be expected to appear in the pages of the ECLECTIC for the coming year.

AUTHORS:

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, Herbert Spencer, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Vambred, J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., Sir John Lubbock, George J. Romanes, Prof. A. H. Sayce, Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Owen, Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., Leslie Stephens, Thomas Hughes, Algernon Chas. Swinburne, William Black, Count Lyof Tolstoi, R. D. Blackmore, Andrew Lang, Thomas Hardy, Robert Buchanan, W. H. Mallock, Prof Ernst Haeckel, Henry Taine, Prof. J. R Seeley, James Hutton, Frederick Harrison, Mrs. Oliphant, Karl Blind, Emilio Castelar, &c., &c.

While the aim of the ECLECTIC is to interest all classes of intelligent readers, its special purpose is to stimulate thought on the higher lines; and it commends itself particularly to Teachers, Scholars, Lawyers, Clergymen, and all who desire to keep abreast of the intellectual progress of the age.

Special rates to clubs of two or more periodicals which include the ECLECTIC.

TERMS: Single Copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5. Trial Subscription for three months, $1. The ECLECTIC and any $4 Magazine, to one address, $8.

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PAPER HANGER,
Dealer in Wall Papers,
—Cor. Mill and Pond Streets
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DENTIST,
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(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

A Chance to Earn Money!

Salary and Expenses paid, or Commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age, H. W. FOSTER & CO., Box D, Geneva, N.Y

Miscellaneous

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, October 2d, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$493,884 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	6,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	787 50
Stocks, securities, etc	55,593 53
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	9,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	2,307 79
Due from approved reserve agents	33,338 09
Checks and other cash items	2,144 56
Notes of other National Banks	204 00
Nickels and cents	98 04
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK viz: Specie $36,240 00; Legal tender notes 28,760 00	65,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,800 00
TOTAL	$715,803 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$92,220 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,776 56
National Bank notes outstanding	31,680 00
Due to other National Banks	6,062 24
Due to State Bank and bankers	478 90
Dividends unpaid	250 80
Individual deposits subject to check	449,034 86
TOTAL	$715,803 36

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 5th day of October, 1894.

W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
L. A. HOGUET, } Directors
EDWARD SWAIN,

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ALBERT BAKER, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

M. KATE BAKER,
Administratrix.

Or
GILKESON & WEIGHT,
Attorneys.

ALL WHO CULTIVATE

FRUITS
FLOWERS
VEGETABLES

For Pleasure or Profit,

Should see that the Journal they subscribe to is the best and most reliable authority obtainable.

AMERICAN GARDENING.

STANDS FOREMOST IN THE LIST.

It deals practically with fruits and vegetables, trees, shrubs and flowers, and covers the field of horticulture systematically and thoroughly. It illustrates and describes methods of cultivation, improved varieties and labor-saving devices. It is, without doubt,

The Paper for the People!

$1.00 a Year (24 numbers).

Specimen copy and 50-page catalogue of horticultural books FREE on application.

American Gardening, 170 Fulton St., N.Y.

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The Representative Business School of America for Both Sexes.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors of THE RECORD BUILDING, 917—919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thirty Years Under One Management.

Thomas May Peirce, A. M., Ph. D.,
Principal and Founder.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

This is a High Grade School, which couples a good English education with a systematic business training. Ex-President Harrison says of it: "It has an eminently practical curriculum."

A complete all-round equipment for business life. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Customs, Commercial Law, Banking, etc.

Graduates are Successfully
.....Assisted to Positions.

Peirce School is headquarters for the Mercantile Community and is called upon when young men and women are needed for counting room or office.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

Entrance examinations held daily throughout the year. Enrollment blanks on application.

Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Only 25c PER DOZEN

ECTYPES

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs, handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph.

H. VANTINE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Morrisville, Pa.

The Advertisers

FOR 1895.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Highest Class.

Commercial Advertiser.

Established 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest evening newspaper. Subscription price, $6.00 per year.

Morning Advertiser.

Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, $3.00 per year.

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New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2-cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 36 pages. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

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The ADVERTISERS have no superior

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

Address THE ADVERTISER,
29 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and adjoining Counties for

Our Journey Around the World.

A bran' new book by Rev. Francis E. Clark, Pres't of the United Soc. of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good Agent in this vicinity can earn $100 a month. Distance no hindrance, for we Pay Freight, Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars, write to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn

GERMEA For Breakfast prepared from California White Wheat. Delicious, Economical. Grocers sell it. The John T. Cutting Co., 183 Duane St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

IF IN NEED OF

Advertising Cards
Billheads and Badges
Cards
Dance Orders
Envelopes
Fancy Work
Gummed Labels
Hand Bills
Illustrated Circulars
Job Printing
Komic Kuts
Lodge Printing
Manilla Tags
Noteheads
Our Prices Low
Pamphlets
Quick Work
Rosters
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Tickets and Tags
Unexcelled Work
Visiting Cards
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Xpress Prepaid
You will find us
Zealous to please.

—Call at—

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
Radcliffe and Walnut Streets,
Bristol, Penn'a.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

Where to Attend School

We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREAD-WINNERS of them. We want you to know us; write and we will tell you all about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St., PHILA.

Thompson's Best Flour.
—Finest Minnesota Patent.

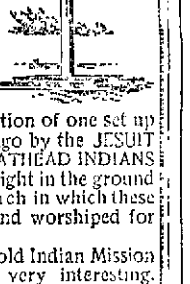
Thompson's Pure Flavoring Extracts.
—Full Strength, Delicacy of Flavor.

Thompson's Baking Powder
Equals the BEST IN THE MARKET.

R. A. THOMPSON & SONS

Dr. C. H. DILTS,
—DENTIST,—
Has removed to—
221 E. State St , TRENTON, N J.
Will be at his former office
326 Mill St., BRISTOL, PA.,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY

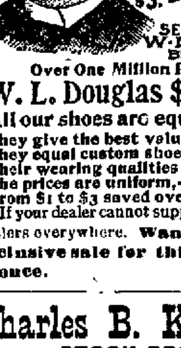
THIS CROSS



Is the exact reproduction of one set up nearly a half century ago by the JESUIT Missionaries to the FLATHEAD INDIANS in Montana. It is upright in the ground in front of an old church in which these Indians have knelt and worshiped for Lo, all these years.

The history of this old Indian Mission of ST. IGNATIUS is very interesting. Send CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., at St. Paul, Minn., six cents in postage and your address and he will send you a beautiful booklet, with colored illustrations, telling all about this and other old Indian Missions in Montana and Idaho.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS.
BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by dealers everywhere. Wanted, agent to take exclusive sale for this vicinity. Write at once.

Charles B. Keen & Co.
STOCK BROKERS,
36 S. Third St., PHILADELPHIA

Established in 1852. Stocks and Bonds, bought, sold and carried on margin.

Refer by permission to
J. H. Michener, Pres. Band of North America
C. H. Banes, Pres. Market St. National Bank
H. M. Dechert, Pres. Commonwealth Trust Co.

Special Xmas Offer

Plants in Bloom.

Geraniums, ... 10c each
Hyacinths, ... 15c each
Heliothrope, ... 15c each
Carnations, . . . 20 to 35c each
Rose Bushes, ... 25c each
Palms and Rubber Plants, 75c and up

CUT FLOWERS.

Single and Double Violets. Carnations, Hyacinths and Roses in Varieties.

Designs of Immortells for the cemetery, Mistleto, Holly and Laurel Wreathing and Crosses, etc., etc.

Churches will receive a special discount. Large stock of Xmas trees, all sizes. Fern dishes filled. Beautiful Jardineirs and Plants for same. My show of Roses and Carnations is well worth seeing.

J. T. DeWITT,
POND STREET.
Above Walnut

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

Miscellaneous

Have You Read The Philadelphia TIMES This Morning?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum; $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy, Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year.

Address all letters to
THE TIMES,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cholerine Mixture

is an old and valuable Medicine for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other troubles of the intestines.

Every family should have it in case of sudden attacks.

50c. a bottle
—at—
Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

DO YOU WISH TO LOOK HANDSOME.

Our $3.00 per dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

Will Produce the Result.

Why pay more. They are to the finest made by others who charge higher price.

WE LEAD THE LEADERS.
FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
TRY US. TRY US.

ENTREKIN,
1204 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA.

THE SCHOOL——o
and KINDERGARTEN
Will be Re-opened——o
September 26, 1894.
A. N. IREDELL,
Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1895.

FUN FOR COWBOYS.

GAMES IN WHICH MEN AND PONIES ENGAGE ON PUNCHERS' DAYS.

Tests of Skill That Would Not Do For Ordinary Riders—A Sort of Tug of War With a Beautiful Shock at the End of It—Joy Unalloyed.

In a meeting of Texas and Oklahoma cow punchers last season after the work was done it was proposed to have a "cow punchers' day."

"Let's stretch a few ropes," said one of them.

The men were lying idly about in camp when this announcement was made, but in a twinkling they were on their feet saddling horses, tightening girths and preparing for action in general. Before an easterner could have bridled his horse the men had divided into two opposing sides. One man from each side had unslung his rope, one end of which was firmly secured to the horn of his saddle. The loose ends of the two ropes were then tied together, thus leaving the two riders joined to each other by about 100 feet of rope fastened to their saddle horns. They took their stand facing the same way and only a few feet apart, leaving the rope slack between them. Suddenly, as if at a signal, they put spurs to their ponies and dashed off at full speed. For awhile the rope trailed in a double curve, but gradually tightened as the two riders began to turn each to the outside and away from each other. Finally the motion ceased, each horse pulling against the other in such a way that neither had the advantage.

The strain on the ropes was tremendous, but the ropes, constructed to stand the pulling of a maddened steer, stood this test also. The plucky little ponies panted and tugged and strained their nerves against each other. Their riders had all they could do to encourage their animals and to keep them in such a position as to retain their own seats. Had either pony turned his back squarely for a fair pull, the rider would have been brushed off by the rope immediately. It was a test that required fine horsemanship, a steady hand and a practiced eye. It was a well fought battle, and the spectators cheered it lustily. For some minutes neither pony seemed able to pull the other, but gradually the Texas pony seemed to gain the advantage. Step by step he backed away, pulling his opponent with him.

Seeing he was beaten if he relied on brute force, the Oklahoma man determined to see what strategy would do. Keeping the rope always taut, he galloped around the circumference of a circle of which his antagonist was the center and the rope a radius. First he galloped in one direction and then in the opposite. Then he stopped altogether and slackened the rope. His only hope was to brush his antagonist out of his saddle with the rope, and as long as his opponent faced him squarely he could not do this.

Once more the Oklahoma puncher slacks the rope, his opponent's pony turns slightly, and quick as a flash the rope has swung around, and the Texan is lifted clear of his saddle and thrown violently to the ground.

"Hurt, Bill?" asks one of his own men as the defeated puncher remounts and joins his side.

"Naw."

"Well, you oughter be. You oughter have your neck broke for gettin tricked that way."

For over an hour such contests went on, with fortune favoring sometimes one side and sometimes the other.

The last thing of the day as well as the last of all punchers' days was what might be called a tug of war contest, a general conflict, answering, unintentionally enough, to the melee of ancient tournament. It was held in the evening. Three ropes were twisted together into one thick cable, as the occasion required threefold power of resistance. Some eight or ten single ropes were fastened to each side of the cable, the other ends being attached to the saddle horns of the riders, the Texan crowd on one side and the Oklahoma crowd on the other. The battle began with a straight tug, one side against the other. Ponies and men, every nerve quivering, were pulling as if life and death depended on the struggle. Some were heaving against the ropes as they would in pulling a heavy load in harness. Others were pulling backward, with the long rope stretching away in front of them. The threefold cable held firm.

Now one side gave way a few feet and now the other. Soon, however, it became evident that the Texans were being outpulled. Then the scene changed. The Texans swung round and round to entangle their opponents and brush them from their saddles. This movement was met by a counter movement. Whichever can get outside in this contest has the advantage; hence it is evident a long rope is a boon. Shorty Wilkus is doing his best to push a big Texan back. He is doing nobly, but now two Texans get together and swing around at full speed squarely against him. He and his horse go down together. He gets on his feet again amid the hurly burly of horses and men and dodges outside unharmed to safety. His riderless horse regains its feet and rushes on in the melee, adding to the confusion and entanglements. Now all system vanishes; ropes sweep men from the saddle; horses become entangled and go down; yells, cheers, shouting, swearing, shouting, are fearful. Finally it is discovered that two Texans still retain their places, while all the Oklahoma saddles are empty. This settles it. The Texans have won.

Bloody noses, black eyes, bruised faces and tattered garments were visible every where after the fun, and the ponies were as badly used up as the men. Yet none was killed, and no one was seriously hurt. The best of good feeling and fellowship prevailed. The men sat around the big campfire, over which a newly killed cow was roasting on a huge spit, and laughed and joked over the incidents of the day. Their joy was unalloyed.—Henrietta (Tex.) Cor. New York Sun.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Wonderful Tablecloth.

The German emperor is possessed of a remarkable tablecloth, which was presented to him upon the occasion of his wedding by the women of Sleswick and Holstein. Woven into its texture are a great number of proverbs and mottoes. These had become obliterated by use. The emperor, however, being desirous of having the words rendered readable, caused the cloth to be sent to Berlin, where it has been carefully cleaned. The following are a few of the proverbs to be found upon it: "Willst thou here have spass (fun), be thou careful with thy glass," "Endurance gives strength that lasts," "Do not believe all you hear, do not say all you know, do not do all you would like," "Always hope, never fear," "Important to despise the past, well and maturely to contemplate the future, well to arrange the present, and thus a peaceful life is spent," "I await fortune according to my idea," "Heart seeks heart everywhere," "Wisdom govern, peace reign, love dwell, labor act, honor grace."—Philadelphia Record.

In Japan.

The Philadelphia Record quotes a traveler in Japan as saying that, in spite of their advance in civilization, the Japanese retain much of their primitive simplicity. They always leave their shoes at the door of a house when they enter and walk inside in their stocking feet. When the first railroad was started from Yokohama to Tokyo, all the Japanese gentlemen were crazy to ride. They hurried to the station, kicked their shoes off on the platform and entered the train. When they arrived at Tokyo, they eagerly looked around the platform for their shoes, and great consternation prevailed when those shoes were nowhere to be found.

ROGUE ELEPHANTS.

They Leave Devastation and Death In Their Wake When on the Rampage.

The complete history of rogue elephants would make an interesting chapter. They seem to have decided to avenge man's wrongs against their kind. Some years ago one regularly took possession of a stretch of country in India 40 miles wide by 100 long and in a businesslike way proceeded to demolish everything in or about it. The animal rushed into the villages, took huts upon its tusks and tore them apart or tossed them until they fell in splinters. It chased the people away or killed them whenever it could, or, standing by the wrecked houses, it ate the grains and stores.

This elephant seemed remarkably intelligent. It entertained, in particular, a grudge against the watch towers or scaffolds. Whenever this rogue saw one, he would creep slyly, spring at it, push it to the ground and kill its occupants.

A famous rogue elephant named Mandla was owned by a rich man near Jubbulpoor, in central India. Suddenly it began to develop the characteristics of a "rogue" and attacked human beings wherever seen. It killed them so cruelly that it became widely known as "the man eater." He was finally destroyed by an organized effort of English army officers.

Another famous rogue took possession of a public road and attacked every passerby. Suddenly darting from the jungle, it would rush up to an ox cart, seize the driver with its trunk and disappear. Repeated raids of this kind so terrified the people that a large tract of land was to all intents and purposes deserted, but finally an English hunter determined to rid the country of the rogue. By careful inquiry he found that the elephant always seized the driver, and if there were two carts in company it chose the driver of the last. So he arranged two ox carts, putting a dummy driver upon the second, while upon the first was a stout bamboo cage, in which the hunter was to sit, rifle in hand. When all was ready, the two ox carts started one day, followed by the hopes and best wishes of the community.

The fatal district was soon reached, and about half way down the road there came a crash, and the monstrous elephant, dark and ugly, dashed upon the party. Making directly for the last cart, with a vicious swing of its trunk it seized on the dummy man and made off, receiving as it went a shot from the cage. But the oxen, alarmed by the uproar, ran away, leaving the road and taking to the open country. They tipped the cart over, nearly killing the caged driver and the English sportsman. What the elephant thought when it tore the dummy into shreds must be imagined. Some months later, however, this rogue was driven away and caught.—C. F. Holder in St. Nicholas.

VEGETARIAN DINNERS.

An English Journal Says That They Are a Delusion and a Snare.

Vegetarians will resent the imputations contained in a late issue of the Pall Mall Gazette in regard to a purely leguminous dinner recently given in England. It was a private dinner offered in the inner sanctuary of a home and was a genuine tribute to the resources of the vegetable world. The meal consisted of 20 courses, each in its way pronounced perfect, from the purees of tomato, the ragouts of mushroom, the lettuce and asparagus to the finest fruits of the country.

The Gazette says that, while this dinner was ample to satisfy an aesthetic poet or painter, to a robust and hungry man it was a snare and a delusion. For an hour after its conclusion the sensation to the guests was one of overpowering heaviness. Then a keen hunger assailed them, and within 15 minutes all had hastily departed and were promptly established in nearby grillrooms, where they speedily absorbed "relays of kidneys on toast and colossal chops well enveloped in fat. Woe to the waiter who suggested an accompaniment of potatoes or cried 'Cheese, sir?' with unpropitious promptness."

The Gazette asserts that vegetables are perfidious and criminal when they attempt to satisfy, that they can only fill, and that a people fed upon them might grow fat, but so in proportion would they become flabby and feeble. It apostrophizes pig as food upon which to feed wrestlers and all who work hard and exercise with violence and declares that meat is needed to prepare weak and strong alike to fight the battle of life.

CUBAN PECULIARITIES.

Some of the Curious Customs That Confront a Visitor to Havana.

Ben Stern, a New York theatrical man, tells some amusing incidents connected with a visit he made to Havana.

"Talk about yellow fever," said Mr. Stern, "you have it in Cuba. It is full of it. You have to be very careful how you live, what you drink, and then you are fortunate to escape. In the hotels—such as they are—you find marble floors. In your room you will find a little rug near your bed, and you are supposed to stand on this rug while dressing.

You are warned to keep off the marble in your bare feet. You may catch yellow fever. Carpets you have not. They hold the germs. Ninety per cent of the houses are but a single story high. The streets are just wide enough to allow two small vehicles to pass, and the sidewalks are about two feet in width.

"But what impressed me is the system of taxes—bribe taking and tipping. If you register at a hotel, you place a stamp opposite your name. If you use a sheet of paper, you stamp it, and if you go into a public park somebody will ask you for 10 cents before you sit down. Then the stamps are only kept in limited quantities. I asked a hotel clerk why they did not keep a better supply. He declared it was because the next Spanish steamer arriving might bring a new design, and the old ones would have to be destroyed at the cost of the holder of them. So you see Spain's way of doing business with her Cuban subjects. They hate their mother country—I mean the native Cubans. Of course, the Spaniards, strictly speaking, are more loyal. Unfurl an American flag in Cuba, and the people fairly go wild over the stars and stripes. Unfurl the emblem of Spain, and there is not much enthusiasm.

"The rules of the theater are queer: You pay so much to get in and then pay for your seat afterward. No difference if you had a $20 box seat, you would have to pay an admission fee. The system is full of bother to the patrons of the places of amusement. There are, I believe, about 30 newspapers printed in Cuba, but only about five attract much attention. All are printed in Spanish. About the only Americans you see are in one hotel, and when you leave there you are among the Cubans entirely. The system of collecting duties is very lax—full of temptations for bribery, which, I am told, is one of the worst evils of the island. The Spanish government has everything of an official character under its control, which makes Spain hated all the more. There is really but one city wherein theatrical attractions pay—that is Havana. It takes as long to get 400 miles into the interior of the island sometimes as it does to go from here to Cuba. It is a great country in its way."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Escape From Justice.

"Gag him!"

"Put the ice cold iron in his mouth!"

"Tie his head back so he can't move it!"

At this critical moment Mr. Finkenbinder woke with a start from a horrible dream in which a lot of ferocious horses had got hold of him and were using him as he was in the habit of using his own horse.—Chicago Tribune.

"I'm going to call my baby Charles," said the author, "after Lamb, because he is such a dear little lamb." "Oh, I call him William Dean," said the friend. "He Howells so much."

The Feast of Lanterns is a Chinese holiday. It is celebrated by an unusual and very splendid display of lanterns, fireworks and illuminations of all kinds.

LIES AND THE LIARS.

THE WORST OF ALL EVILS AND MOST DIFFICULT TO CONTROL.

Growth of the Habit Due In Great Measure to Self Deception—The Causes an Interesting Study—Liars Should Be Shut Up In Asylums as the Insane Are.

There is nothing in the power of the human being so bad as a lie. There is nothing that smirches character so bad as a lie. There is nothing that turns one so against himself as a lie. There is nothing that so destroys the confidence of our friends as a lie. There is no compensation possible for the evil of a lie. It eats back corrosively into yourself, and you cannot get back your soundness. It rarely ever even temporarily makes a profit, and I think in the end never.

The puzzle of puzzles is why some people lie so easily. They rarely undertake to be exact and yet do not recognize themselves as liars. It is their first impulse to avoid straightforwardness, and they plunge ahead in conversation, simply trying to get around point after point. It is a mistake and a misfortune to form such a habit. It grows on the victim, and it increases its power. In nine cases out of ten the simple facts would be easily told, and the telling more advantageous than either concealment or a falsehood, but the habit has been encouraged to misrepresent or conceal, and the whole mental nature exhausts its fertility in a purpose not to be open and honest. When this appears in a person of good ability, mild disposition and industry, it is lamentable.

The power of lying as a habit to grow is amazing. The reason probably is that the liar lies to himself as badly as he does to others—that is, he tries to believe he is truthful until he believes what he says is true, or at least is uncertain about it. I know one or two persons with whom you may say lying is a chronic disease. They talk on at entire random. Their whole life becomes a romance. They may occasionally touch bottom on a fact, but they do it by accident. They do not know it. It is simply because facts are so many as to get in their way. "What an uncommonable liar that creature is," said a friend. "She cannot tell the truth." I am not sure but we should have a new name for this sort of people. The fact is they have lost all sense of the true and the false, as they have of right and wrong. Louis Stevenson's novels are no more a piece of intellectual manufacture than are their everyday conversations. This is true not only of some of the lower class, but of an occasional person in the highest ranks of society. I know an eminent litterateur who is so snarled up among the creatures of his imagination that he cannot tell the real from the fictional. It is dangerous to be his friend for he is liable to get you woven into a great web of his fancies, and then with all his might he believes you are guilty of absurdities or worse that were enacted only in his brain. He will swear to these "facts" with all sincerity. His life can never be restored to a basis of realities.

There should be hospitals for liars, or retreats such as we provide for the insane when their cases become chronic and dangerous. They become dangerous to the community, quite as dangerous as forgers and shoplifters, and far worse for our own peace and happiness. If by accident you get one of these people into your house hold you never will get the confusion rectified. East becomes west. Love is perverted into evil intent. Even facts fail to tell the truth. Everything is wrong end foremost. Half the suicides come from liars' tongues. The worst cases should be treated as insanity and mild cases sent to a hospital.

It would be an interesting study for an analytic mind to study the causes of lying and liars. It is in some cases no doubt a matter almost wholly of heredity. Mothers and fathers hand down moral traits more easily than they do intellectual. A mother should make it a law of her life to be sincere and undeviating. If not, she is sure to reap a sore punishment in and from her children. Practice a habit of living very open hearted. I do not mean prating facts all the while, but with no chests locked against your beloved ones. An open heart is better than an open mouth.

I pity a really honest person who has tumbled herself hastily into a lie. The temptation came on suddenly, and before she was able to be quite self masterful she prevaricated. Now, to back out of a lie is like backing out of a slough of mud. You get out with mire on you. But is it any better to stay in the slough and wallow about? There is nothing gained, my friend, by sticking to a falsehood simply because you are ashamed to back out. Be as frank as your better nature suggests and get as quickly as possible on the line of absolute honor.

But there are other causes for the liar's character besides heredity. Society is not based on honor, but very largely on pretenses. The good half of social intercourse is offset by another half of deceit and insincerity. This, of course, is stamping it self on character. People cannot live lies and not be liars. The Quakers felt this social degradation and tried to correct it. Let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil. The Quakers, however, do sometimes lie, and all the worse because they have placed so much emphasis on the yea, yea, as better than yes, yes. But they do not make a mistake in insisting on the importance of words. Social flattery and much of social manners are a cover for lies. There is no truth in it. Are you a social liar?—Mary F. Spencer in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

BOSTON'S TREMONT HOUSE.

A Pamphlet Printed in 1830 Describes What Was Then a Wonder.

A curious relic has been found recently in the shape of a pamphlet describing the Tremont House, probably the only copy in existence, which was published in 1830 by Gray & Bowen of Boston.

It contains 94 pages and is finely illustrated, 74 pages being devoted to cuts and plates. Excavation was begun in June, 1828, by a company incorporated by the legislature in 1824-5, and on the July 4th following the cornerstone was laid by the Massachusetts Charitable association. The building was completed in August 1829, and opened in October.

The dining room was heated from two open fireplaces and was regarded as a very fine apartment in those days. The reading room was free to guests, but a small annual subscription was required from others.

Rainwater was used in the kitchen from a reservoir in the yard, and a well was also drawn upon in the belief that it was inexhaustible. A cistern was placed in Tremont place, another in the cellar and two in the attic. Lead pipes were used and at that time were considered wonderful, as was also the use of mortar in the flooring.

It was considered to be extremely well guarded against fire, and the staircases were thought so wide that inmates could easily escape by them, no matter how rapid the conflagration might be.

The doric portico and stained glass skylight were the two features in which the greatest pride was taken, and the description closes by saying that up to the time of writing the patronage received by the house warranted the belief that it would be beneficial as well as ornamental to the city.

The book is valued at $100. It was published "to satisfy a curiosity which numerous inquiries for a description of the Tremont House were supposed to indicate."—Boston Globe.

Meaning of the Precious Stones.

The meanings attached to the different precious stones are as follows: The garnet is constancy; the amethyst, sincerity; the bloodstone, courage; the sapphire, innocence; the emerald, success; the agate, long life; the carnelian, content; the pearl, tears; the diamond, purity, the opal, sorrow; the turquoise, happiness; the malachite, prosperity.—Ladies' Home Journal.

TO A DISTANT LADY.

Bold sailors yet, through frozen seas,
Attempt to reach the northern pole.
They quit their friends and home and ease
To conquer the unconquered goal.

A less heroic errantry—
Silvia! it is my chief endeavor
To reach your heart, though round it be,
For all I know, many cruise forever.

I've now been held these winters two,
Bound in the ice of your disdain.
Could but I break a passage through
I'd not ask to come south again.
—New York Tribune.

THE BORE AT MONCTON.

A Curious Tidal Wave That Might Pose as a Miniature Niagara.

We had long known that that curious freak of the Fundy tides, the "bore" or tidal wave, appears at Moncton, N. B.—and at Moncton only—with every tide, twice a day. As we stopped upon the wharf one of us said to the other, "See, there comes the bore!" And there it was, three miles away, beyond the bend across which we were looking, a long, white, level streak, cutting across the river from bank to bank.

Sighting by houses and trees along the shore, we could measure how swiftly it approached, and in a very few minutes it needed no such help to see that it came rolling on with the speed of a railway train, showing the low, tumbling outline of a broken "roller" on the beach. Nearer and nearer, with a sharp, hissing roar, we almost held our breath, waiting for the moment when it should pass beneath our feet. Ten minutes from the time we first saw it the moment came.

Looking down upon it, what we saw was a head of water, as though from a broken dam, stretching straight across the channel, and rolling, tumbling, foaming as it raced along, just as a great breaker races up the beach after its fall. Before it the surface of the river was low, quiet, rippling gently downward toward the sea. Behind the water level was nearly three feet higher and coursing up from the sea with the speed and fury of a miniature Niagara gorge. At the sides the foam was brown with mud torn from the banks, and all the plunging current that came after was turbid and dark.

We watched that magic white line receding, twisting and turning as the channel curved between the wastes of mud flat and moment by moment the level of the racing flood below us climbed higher on the piling. A group of boys who had been playing until the last possible second out on the flats scattered into trailing lines of black dots making for the shore. At last, when the white line had grown quite indistinguishable in the distance, we turned away. We had seen the bore.—Boston Transcript.

James Lick's Benefactions.

It will be noticed that James Lick gave nothing for mere charity. He did not believe in relieving any human being able to work from the necessity of earning his bread. Lick gave to science and educational improvement, to public necessity and to art. He did not seek to set up a rival to any existing state institution. He did not duplicate anything. What he sought were new avenues by which mankind might be benefited without injury to themselves or posterity. The only eleemosynary institution which he founded was the Home For Old Ladies. For that blessings will be showered on his name through the long centuries.

His great telescope on Mount Hamilton has already made the retiring miller of the early days a name and fame as wide as the civilized world. The human sentiment appeared in honor of his liberal endowment of the pioneers. The Academy of Natural Sciences early attracted his attention as an institution from which great things might be expected, and it shared liberally in his benefactions. No man could have given more liberally, for he gave all that he had. The deep love of humanity which is apparent in all secures for him a place among the benefactors of mankind second to none.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Diamonds and Cutlery.

Uncut diamonds are comparatively cheap when purchased in London, the great precious stone market of the world, but by the time the American duty has been paid on them and they have been cut to brilliants by three or four days of work—and it never takes less—on the part of the lapidary they have more than doubled in value. Occasionally rough diamonds are split in the wrong direction in cleaving, and valuable stones are thus entirely lost. It is a measure of skill on the part of the lapidary to be able to tell by a close inspection of the rough stone just how it will cleave. Pieces of diamonds which are broken off are ground into a powder with a hammer, and the dust is poured into an iron receptacle partially filled with oil.

An expert diamond cutter receives from $20 to $25 a week, but his work is so confining and he is required to bend his body so much that he is usually carried off at a comparatively early age with consumption.—Chicago Record.

THE SKATER'S PARADISE.

Holland the Country Where All the World Skates When There Is Ice.

Holland is the paradise of skaters. In that odd country, "where up trains run on the down line and the cows are tied to the ceiling by their tails," a great many things go by contraries, and skating is one of them. The weary waiting for a black frost to solidify the waters of deep lakes and treacherous ponds, which in England tantalizes the possessor of "Acmes," prevents his sleeping o' nights and drives skatemakers to suicide, is to the Dutchman an unknown mortification.

Skating is indeed almost the only violent exercise for which the Dutchman has any liking, and in the winter he holds high carnival on the ice. The number of skating clubs between northern Brabant and Groningen is infinite, but it is the provinces north of the Zuyder Zee—Friesland and Groningen—that the best skaters are to be found. These are the classical training grounds of the Dutch ice artists.

When there is likelihood of a frost, the only thing necessary to secure a good "surface" is to open the sluices used for irrigation and inundate the great flat meadows. The operation is superintended by representatives of the skating clubs in the neighborhood. A place of some 6,000 or 8,000 feet in circumference is staked out around a given point, the water is allowed to flow in until it is of a convenient depth, and the sluices are then closed. Directly the ice is sufficiently thick a number of workmen are told off to keep it clear of snow, should any fall, and to sweep it carefully at frequent intervals.

Then begin a succession of skating competitions. These competitions are got up by the local skating club. Sometimes they are international, but clubs and individuals are constantly competing among themselves. The prizes offered on these occasions are often of a considerable money value, and the funds for providing them are supplied by the small sum charged for admission to the skating ground and the entrance fees paid by the competitors.

The competitions are usually of three classes—swiftness, elegance and the clearing of obstacles. The latter is amazingly difficult, even to experts. Yet there are in Holland a large number of skaters who can with ease and grace clear, in full career, the straw covered spaces intended to represent natural obstacles upon the ice.—London Standard.

Ceremonies.

A very ceremonious Spaniard, when asked why he was not present at the funeral of a certain personage, replied:

"Because he owed me a call."—"Humor of Spain."

Helmets recovered from Pompeii are of iron and generally very plain. They were not made for show, but for use.

Passaic, N. J., has an Indian name meaning the valley.

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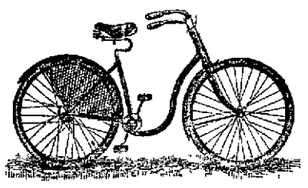

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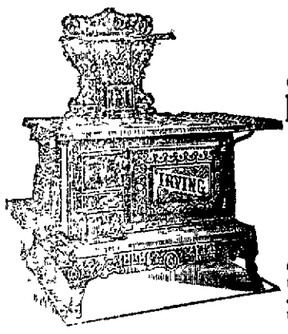

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KING ELECTRICITY.

FARMER DUNN PREDICTS A REVOLUTION FOR EARTHLY FOLKS.

The Whole Atmosphere Soaked With Electricity—The Day Coming When It Will Supply Light, Heat and Motive Power. Coal a Curiosity.

Elias B. Dunn, the weather observer, has been studying atmospheric electricity. The sergeant, as they used to call him, the farmer as they call him now, said that he will live to see the day when electricity, collected from the atmosphere and stored by some means which an Edison or a Tesla will have to devise, will revolutionize the world.

The prophet expects that cities will be lighted and heated by atmospheric electricity; that railway trains and cars will be run, lighted and heated by it; that coal will become a curiosity; that steam heating will be granny talk to the children of the next generation; that the telegraph and telephone companies will lose their monopolies, that war will become a farce, because a touch of electricity will make the British grenadiers or the German Uhlans or the Scotch highlanders sit down on the cold ground powerless; that even the dreams of communication with the inhabitants of Mars will become realities, and that a man will be able to strike up electricity as he does a parlor match.

There will be no more trolley strikes, because there will be no more trolleys. Mankind will tap the atmosphere for almost every convenience or necessity, except food and clothing, and even the clothing will be woven and the food cooked by atmospheric electricity. Street cleaning will be as easy as the magician's "Presto, change!" and everybody will live comparatively happy ever after.

Mr. Dunn is sure that his ideas are practical and practicable. The atmosphere is his constant study, and having introduced general humidity to the public as the principal element in uncomfortable days he has determined that the most potent element for good in the air we breathe shall no longer be wasted.

"Why," he said, "the whole atmosphere is soaked with electricity. The earth, as is well known, is a storehouse of electricity. That it passes from the clouds to the earth we can see in every thunderstorm. Earth is a good conductor, especially damp earth, and water is the best conductor possible.

"Every person is possessed of body electricity. The vital force is all in the electrical power you contain in your body. When the day is damp, you become weakened through the loss of your bodily electricity, because the atmosphere is a greater conductor of the electrical fluid than your body, and consequently what is in your body will pass to this moist, damp air.

"That is the cause of that tired feeling. This passing of the electricity to the atmosphere enervates you to such a degree that a person in a naturally weak state will collapse or become much worse by the loss of this bodily electricity.

"The atmosphere being charged with electricity, and the earth being a storehouse for it, if there were some controllable method of storage devised by which you could draw off a moderate amount of electricity at will and keep that force on tap all the time, with an appliance by which power could be generated—and there is no reason why that can't be done—then atmospheric electricity would make all the wheels in the world go round.

"The coal barons would be done up," said Farmer Dunn savagely, thinking of the coal bill for his house in Brooklyn. "There would be no more need of coal. There ought to be enough electricity in the atmosphere to supply light and heat as well as to do all the work except the housework I'm afraid it won't do away with the servant girl question, though it will modify it. I expect to live to see the day of atmospheric electricity on tap. It will run everything on earth.

"It is well known that there is a greater number of deaths in the early morning, say from 1 a. m. to 4 a. m., than at any other time Dickens was aware of that, but he didn't know the reason. You remember that poor old Peggotty, in 'David Copperfield,' went out with the tide. That's right. And it is in the early morning, that the daily ebb of the atmosphere occurs, when the daily atmospheric pressure is least. If at that time the atmosphere is in a state of saturation, very heavily charged with humidity, then the electric force leaves a person's body and flows to the atmosphere, greatly debilitating him when he is in a weakened condition. Now, should a person in that state be kept in extremely dry surroundings, so that he could be furnished with an adequate supply of artificial electricity and at the same time have the humidity reduced, there would be, in my opinion, a greater chance of prolonging life.

"If the doctors could provide means to supply in such circumstances artificial electricity instead of natural, it would probably be very beneficial. Just think of it! Here we are, spending millions of dollars to generate electricity, when it is all around us, and we are breathing it! Here's another thing: When a current of electricity is generated, where does it go? It can't die. It is somewhere. I should judge that it is simply adding to the amount of electricity in the atmosphere.

"It is natural to suppose that as long as the earth is given to us for useful purposes the atmosphere was not given for nothing. Of course it gives us health and breath, as the earth gives us what we eat, but since the atmosphere contains electricity, and we can use the earth as a power for carrying it, as is done by telegraph companies, why not use the electricity in the atmosphere?

"Once begin to use it, and there is no telling where it would end. War with atmospheric electricity as a factor would have to cease. The problem of signaling to Mars would be solved. With atmospheric electricity in control we could communicate with all the inhabited planets."—New York World.

Table Mats.

Here is a set of three tea table mats. The materials required are a quarter of a yard of linen lawn, some honiton lace braid and a few skeins of honiton lace silk. The quarter of a yard of linen will make three mats, each 9 inches square.

First overcast each piece of linen neatly all around the edge and baste upon this edge a row of the lobed braid, which, having scalloped edges, will make a pretty finish for the mats. Buttonhole this braid to the linen on the upper edge. Next baste a piece representing a spray of flowers upon each corner, and with the honiton lace silk buttonhole it upon the linen. In similar manner make a center design if you desire one, though this seems superfluous, as it never shows when the mat is in use. When the stitching is done, turn the mat, and with a pair of sharp embroidery scissors cut away the linen covered by the lace, being careful not to cut any of the lace stitches When all are done, place the mats under a piece of muslin wrung out of borax water and iron until the muslin is dry.—Womankind.

The Sentimental Song's Success.

"Did you ever hear anything as mushy as that?" asked the man at the minstrel show. He referred to a song about "papa" and "dear mamma" and "sweet little child" that was being done by a man with a soft, girlish voice.

He didn't like it at all, but the house demanded an encore, and a woman just in front of him had a handkerchief to her eyes.

"That's what people want," said the man who sat beside the complainant "Just give them mother and baby and a waltz tune, and they're happy."

The lines of the song were almost idiotic in their strained attempt at tender sentiment, and the air seemed a variation of what has been heard in every minstrel "first part" for 20 years, but the people liked it just the same because it was so well sung and because "mamma" and "baby" were treated with such exceeding tenderness.—Chicago Record.

THE SPITTING HABIT.

It Is a Menace to the Health of Man, Woman and Child.

There is hardly anything new that can be said to the spitting part of the community to cure this very bad habit. Signs have been placed in cars positively forbidding the act, yet in these same vehicles a woman has to carefully select her seat in order to save the cleanliness of her skirts. Women's clubs have aired the matter freely. Newspapers have devoted columns to condemnation of the vile habit, yet one has only to walk a square in a popular neighborhood to see how vain has been all this hue and cry and how indifferent the male portion of the town is to a clean and orderly civic housekeeping, for a cleanliness of a city is but the cleanliness of the home extended beyond the front door, and there is no more reason why a man should make a public walk distasteful to hundreds of people than that he should disturb the members of his family by using vilely the hallways and floors of his home.

In the house, for throat and mouth that must be relieved, a proper place or receptacle is provided, and the man who would attempt to neglect their use would surely hear sharply from the head of the house. So in our civic home the proper place for spitting is surely not on the sidewalk, and the man who neglects to step to the curb at such times should hear very sharply from those who represent our civic head. Perhaps the weakness of this reform is that the evil has always been regarded as affecting the happiness of only a part of the community—the women—but if it could be emphasized, what is so clearly a truth, that this spitting habit is a direct and easy medium for the spread of diseases, thus affecting the welfare of the whole community, the offenders may take some thought of the matter. The secretion of thousands of throats, drying where it lays and throwing off the germs of the bronchial and other diseases which cause them, fill the very atmosphere with danger, and every mouth and nostril that passes by runs the gantlet of danger That fact, though a true one, gives rise to uncomfortable thoughts, but the subject itself is a most uncomfortable one, and the sooner the cause for all this discomfort and uneasiness is removed the better for all, not only for the woman and her skirt braids, but for the health of the man, woman and child.—Philadelphia Press.

GENERAL MILES' ESCAPE.

An Indian Chief's Bad Aim Is All That Saved His Life.

"My narrowest escape? It was at the time of the capture of the Indian chief, Lame Deer. It was almost in the midst of a charge. I rode up to where he was standing, and we shook hands. Suddenly he drew back his hand, and seizing his rifle stepped back a little, leveled it directly at my head and fired. Owing to his excitement, doubtless, he missed, and I was unhurt. But a brave soldier boy, a little to one side and back of me, was instantly killed. I do not think that the Indian chief premeditated this act. He doubtless thought that, having been captured, he was sure to be killed; that he was surely bound for the happy hunting grounds and he might as well take a white chief with him. Yet I, or rather my Indian scout, had told him that he would not be harmed if he surrendered then and there. He did not trust us, for he would not have kept his word with me if he had given it in similar circumstances. The man who cannot be trusted never trusts. Lame Deer was afterward killed."

"Which would you rather fight, Indians or white men?"

"Well, when you are fighting Indians, you know exactly what to expect. If you do not whip them, they will kill you surely. They give no quarter. You cannot make terms if you surrender. They pay no attention to the rules of war observed by civilized warriors who will not use poisoned arrows or poisoned explosive bullets. The Indians torture and mutilate prisoners. They will even violate a flag of truce. I came near being killed under a flag of truce once when I was holding a conference with Sitting Bull. The plan was discovered in time by some of our folks and frustrated."—Interview With General Miles in St. Louis Republic.

Medicine and Ceremonial.

The physicians of mediæval England, who were for the most part monks, friars or Jews, possessed a large assortment of remedies, some of them borrowed from the Byzantine physicians, others from the traditional practice of the people. Christian physicians, however, called religion to their aid. None of their remedies was administered without ceremonial. While the medicine was being compounded the patient would say 12 times over one of the psalms, beginning "Miserere Mei, Deus," then several paternosters, "then drink the dose and wrap thyself up warm," or he would sing the psalm, "Salvum Me Fac, Deus," then drink the draft out of a church bell, the priest finishing the cure with prayer.

Dr. Creighton remarks that, as the maladies of the middle ages contained an unusual element of hysteria, the ceremonial may not have come amiss as an aid to the treatment. Physicians gained considerable fees by their practice, which the people appear to have grudged them. The satirical writers constantly accuse them of greed, but these charges were probably owing to the prevalence of the idea, not yet extinct, that, as "medicine is from the Lord God," the leech was not entitled to a money payment.—Spectator.

Matchmaking In New Mexico.

In the old Spanish-American days in the southwest marriage was a matter in which the contracting parties had little to say, the question of choice and fitness being settled by the parents of the couple. The practice has fallen so much out of date in the present generation that it sounds odd to read now in a published account of a recent marriage at Guadalupita, N. M., in which a Mexican of 68 years wedded a senorita of 16 years; that the compensations he was called upon to make for the difference in their respective ages was settled at 30 varas of land, an adobe house and five apple trees, presumably to be paid to her parents.—Chicago Tribune.

What Bothered Her.

Mildred—So you sprained your ankle jumping from a cable car, eh? Was it painful?

Gertrude—Oh, I didn't mind the pain, but when I saw how young and handsome the ambulance surgeon was and remembered that I was wearing nile green stockings with a tan colored dress I fainted dead away!—New York Herald.

A Pompeiian hand mirror of brass cost 78 cents, of silver $9.27, and the seller guaranteed to keep it bright.

A Microbe That Is Hard to Kill.

Professor Renk, who is engaged in making some interesting experiments on the vitality of the comma bacilli, the so called "microbe of cholera," has found that they will live for some time and exhibit all their usual liveliness in a temperature 10 degrees colder than freezing. A single "culture" of these germs in a bowl of beef broth, reduced to a temperature of from 5 to 7 degrees below the zero of the centigrade thermometer, which is about the same as 20 to 28 above the zero mark of the Fahrenheit instrument, were unusually lively at the end of 100 hours' exposure. He found, however, that as they were uninterruptedly exposed to such a degree of cold for a longer period than that mentioned above they gradually lost vitality and at the end of five days were perfectly lifeless and utterly unable to do damage should they be taken into the human system.—St. Louis Republic.

A Sight at Night.

Smythe—Too bad Miss Brown's so awfully nearsighted, isn't it, Chawles?

Chumley—Y-a-as, me boy.

Smythe—Why, d'ye know, I've been told she wears her glasses to bed.

Chumley—How's that, Haw-wy?

Smythe—So's she can wecognize the people she meets in her dweams.—Philadelphia Times.

SHOWED THE ARMY HOW TO DO IT.

A Young American Officer Instructs His Captors In Loading Guns.

The average wide awake, self assertive American who meets in their own bailiwicks Central American officials does not, it must be confessed, feel for them a profound respect.

A young American officer who was ashore down there once when a periodical revolution was in full bloom was riding along a street on a donkey. He wanted to catch a railroad train, and he peacefully steered the donkey up to the gate of the station.

A sign there announced that donkeys, wagons and other such hostiles were not allowed to enter the station. The young officer read the sign and then, drawing up his legs so that he could thump with his heels the donkey's sides, proceeded to guide his little charge through the gates.

One of the favorite resting places of a Central American army is a railway station. At this particular station was gathered the usual army.

It might have been a force of ten men or even a dozen, but it was an army, lieutenants, captains, colonels, general and all

When the donkey and the American tried to storm the railway citadel a great howl went up from the army. Several regiments of one man each advanced upon the bold ranger and called upon him to halt. Then they informed him that he was a prisoner of war.

The American got off the donkey and went over to one of the regiments and explained that he wanted to board a train. The regiment announced that this was impossible, as he was a prisoner.

"All right," said the American, "good-by," and he started to walk away.

This caused a tremendous excitement throughout the regiment, which immediately set to work to load its gun, while another regiment threatened to prod the American with a bayonet.

The regiment which was trying to load its gun seemed to afford a great deal of amusement to the American. The regiment was fumbling with the cartridge and vainly trying to throw open the breech of the rifle, while the American watched the proceeding for a time with a good natured smile. Then he stepped close up to the regiment.

"Here," he said, snatching the gun away and taking a cartridge from the belt which encircled the gallant regiment, "let me show you how to do it."

He threw open the breech quickly and deftly, slipped in a cartridge, snapped the breech back into place, and holding out the gun to the regiment made a low bow.

"There!" he said, "that's the way to do it. You see, it's very easy when you know how."

And then bowing again "Good day" he sauntered into the station with a careless smile on his face, while the army stood dumfounded and then retreated.—New York Tribune.

The Naming of the Dolphin.

An old story, but not a bad one, was told the other day by an officer of the navy who heard the argument repeated in it. While General Arthur was president, and during one of the summers of his administration, he was on board of the Dispatch at Newport, and Secretary of the Navy Chandler was pestering him to consent to naming the new dispatch boat, afterward the Dolphin, the Concord, after the first battle of the Revolution. General Arthur was disposed to quiz Chandler about his proposed name. He preferred the name Dolphin as being more suggestive of speed at sea. When Chandler argued the importance of keeping in mind the heroic resistance of the colonial militia and the brilliant opposition offered to Pitcairn's men, General Arthur asked him:

"What is it that you propose to call this ship?"

"The Concord," answered Chandler, giving the approved New Hampshire pronunciation.

"There," retorted Arthur, inviting the attention of Captain Reeder. "Do you hear that? Conquered. Do you think that a good name to give a ship-of-war? Then suppose you change the pronunciation and call it Concord, just as spelled. Does it not strike you, Chandler, that there is a degree of Concord in the presence of a vessel of war?"

The new ship was called the Dolphin, but the Concord appeared after General Arthur had ceased to have influence in naming the ships of the navy.—New York Times.

Jean Antoinette Poisson.

In reply to the question, "What man or woman, not monarch or acknowledged ruler, has wielded the most despotic power?" a writer says no single individual has ever equaled or even approached Jean Antoinette Poisson, the most famous among the train of Louis XV of France, who was created Marquise de Pompadour and for 20 years swayed the whole policy of France. She filled all public offices with her own nominees and made her own creatures ministers of France. She it was who brought Belle Isle into office, with his vigorous policy, and introduced the Abbe de Bernis into office to work her own pleasure. Previous to 1756 the policy of France had been to weaken Austria by alliance with Germany.

This she arbitrarily changed because Frederick the Great lampooned her, and because Maria Theresa wrote her a courteous letter entered into an alliance with Austria, ultimating, as it turned out, in the Seven Years' war. She, moreover, corresponded with the generals in the field, prepared all business for the king's eye and daily examined the letters sent through the post. The king was a mere puppet, who assisted at the spectacle of his own reign, and the people for the time being "bowed down and worshiped" her.—Chicago Tribune.

Maternal Love.

The devoted attachment of the mother to her young is known to exist in every range of life, a fact which proves that "self preservation is not the first law of nature," for even the most fragile being which flees from man and other enemies disregards personal safety and will fight until death when the safety of its helpless offspring is concerned. An adder would hardly be selected as a type of loving affection, yet we hear a story of one which, when approached, gave a fearful hiss, and at this signal four little adders instantly glided down her throat for protection. Waiting to shelter them from the menacing danger, she lost time in getting away, and the narrator of the story was able to kill her.—Philadelphia Times.

The Lawyer's Benefactor.

Who is the greatest benefactor of the legal profession? Professor Wood of the Edinburgh chair of conveyancing the other day told his students how at a dinner of English country solicitors the oldest practitioner present was asked to propose the greatest benefactor of the profession as a toast and how he rose and said: "Gentlemen, fill up your glasses. Here's to the man who makes his own will!"—Westminster Gazette.

A Costly Walking Stick.

The most precious walking stick in the world is said to be owned by a Dr. Hailes of New York. The handle is made of a nugget of virgin gold, weighing nearly three pounds, and joined to the stem by a ring studded with 65 diamonds. It is valued at $3,000.—Jewelers' Circular.

The Ideal Woman.

Ruth Ashmore, who writes so interestingly for girls, said recently: "The manner of woman I would be is the woman who is nearest to best in everything, in her thought of other people, in her care for them, and in her loving kindness to them. Don't you think this comes near the ideal woman?"

Emphatic.

"Don't you think it's a speaking picture?"

"Yes, Beardsley, it fairly shrieks. Why don't you muffle it?"—New York Record.

MRS. HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

To bloom or not to bloom, that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and foldings of outrageous skirts
Or take up arms and legs against our troubles,
And by opposing end them! To scorch, to race
No more, and by a race to say we end
The heartache and the thousand natural shocks
That modesty is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To scorch, to race—
To race! perchance to fall—aye, there's the rub,
For in that blooming fall what rents may come
To mar my outer garments. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life.
For who would bear the whips and scorns of style,
The oppressor's wrong, the loud girl's contumely,
The tangle of despised skirts, the lingerie display,
The indifference of dudes and then the spurns,
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When she herself might a compromise make
With a pair of leggings? Who would petticoats wear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of some untold mishap,
The unfelled seam, the unsubstantial cloth
Which tailors use, puzzles the will
And makes us rather wear those clothes we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus modesty makes cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FINGER RINGS.

What to Wear and on Which Finger You May Wear Them.

While for many years diamonds and other jewelry have been pronounced bad form for street wear, it being permissible for them to make appearance with dinner and evening gowns only, rings of every variety are allowable from morning until night.

The wearing of a ring on the second finger went out of fashion long ago, and even the handsomest of jewels worn there is considered a mistake, stamping the wearer as, to say the least, decidedly provincial.

Thumb rings have been attempted very often, but the fad has never had many followers, one reason perhaps being that it is a very uncomfortable practice.

The first finger is as bad as the second, as far as fashion decrees, and to the third and little fingers falls the entire responsibility of wearing these jeweled circles

The idea of the third finger of the left hand being reserved for engagement and wedding rings still holds good, but as many other rings as can find place on that finger are also permissible.

Some women give evidence of considerable artistic taste in the artistic way in which they order their jewels set The marquise rings are always favorites, for they make the fingers look long and slender. Three large stones, two diamonds and a ruby, emerald or sapphire make a ring which is very popular.

Turquoises in every shape, but always encircled with diamonds, are very fashionable and extremely becoming to the hand.

Very rarely is any single stone, unless it be a diamond, set alone.

The fad of wearing a birthday stone is a well known one, and almost every woman has a ring set with the stone accredited to the month in which she was born.

If the stone, as is generally the case, be not one of those classed as precious, it is generally set deep in a small gold band and worn so that it does not show forth very prominently.—Vogue.

Animals That Never Sleep.

According to observation by scientists, there are many creatures which live without sleep. This is the case with some members of the insect tribe, such as the mayfly, which only lives for a limited number of hours and spends its short term of a single day's existence in flying over the surface of some stream, never pausing to rest or sleep, with some fishes and with the animalcules. These last, which increase in division and subdivision so rapidly as to make their numbers almost past belief, are in ceaseless motion, never resting, and sleep in their case would seem to be entirely out of the question. Fishes are not generally supposed to enjoy sleep, although many species do periodically rest for about a couple of hours at a time. Experiments have shown that the salmon, pike, goldfish and angler fish do not sleep at all. Fishes have no eyelids, like the higher mammalia, and their brain is very small in proportion to their size. Animals which have no real brain cannot be said to enjoy true sleep, the chief feature of which is the cessation of automatic activity of the brain. On the other hand, there are some animals which obtain an excessive amount of sleep, such as snails, which have been known to sleep for four years at a time.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Raven.

Many birds seek the protection which the presence of man affords against furred and feathered foes when the breeding season approaches. Not so the raven. Its distrust of us is profound, and its nest is placed in some wild spot far out of reach of our possible attack or succor. But there are other enemies. I know of a pair that built on one side of a projecting crag high up on the cliffs of Rathlin island. Some fierce peregrine falcons occupied the other side of the crag, and when one day their eggs were taken by an adventurous collector they, sharing the popular opinion of a raven's blackness, concluded that their neighbors were the offenders and wreaked their grief and vengeance upon them. When, on their return from a foraging expedition, the falcons found their nest despoiled, they were seen to hold a consultation, and after much deliberation they suddenly arose, and both with one accord flew at the raven's nest and sacked it, tearing it in their rage and indignation until not one stick was left upon another.—London Quiver.

Too Much to Expect.

A too hasty generalization is that so credited to Pelissier, once marshal of France. It was during the last empire that he was reviewing a regiment of cavalry when this conversation took place between him and a captain:

"Well, captain, how many men have you in your squadron?"

"One hundred and twenty, marshal."

"And how many horses have you?"

"A hundred and ten."

"And all devoted to the emperor, I hope!"—Youth's Companion.

The Hindoo maidens have a feast of lamps, very prettily alluded to by Moore in "Lalla Rookh." A lighted lamp is set adrift on the Ganges, and from its fate is foretold that of the owner.

French architects during the reign of Henry IV expected to receive 1 per cent of the cost of the houses they erected.

Opening Court With Prayer.

One of the learned justices of the Maine supreme court, than whom no man better knows how to appreciate a really amusing thing, was holding court at Ellsworth, and, according to honored custom, called in a local clergyman to open the session with a supplication to heaven. This worthy gentleman came, and after a chat with the justice proceeded to address the giver of all good and perfect things thus: "Almighty God, we beseech thee to bestow upon the presiding justice the wisdom which he so greatly needs!" It is said that the same judge once opened court after prayer which began this way: "O Lord, we pray thee to overrule the decisions of the court, to thine own honor and glory."—Bangor Commercial.

Poetry Is Not an Art.

To sum all up, poetry is not a skill, a pleasantry, a device, an art. It is the secret life and light without which not anything was made that is made, writes Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney in The Ladies' Home Journal. It is the sacredness of being. In it there are these three: Sense, soul, spirit—nature, life, revelation. Such is the trinity of inspiration. A perfect poem is natural, human and divine.

Miscellaneous

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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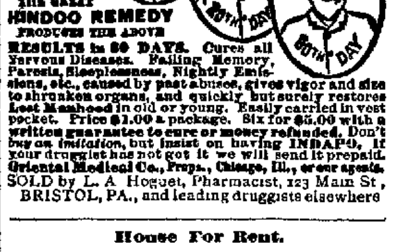

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Bristol, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1894.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY THE following Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

Edward Thomas, Elwood Burton, John Burton, George A. Shoemaker, Louis A. Hoguet, J. P. Agnew M. D., Benj. J. Taylor, Harvey H. Gillam, Edward Swain.

And at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, BENJAMIN J. TAYLOR was unanimously re-elected President.

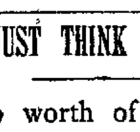
10-4t CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier

You can't tell the quality of a pump by the way it's painted—you can tell by the way it's marked. If the stencil says it's

THE BLATCHLEY PUMP

it's a positive sign of perfection—in material, in construction, in every detail. If you want the best pump, and of course you do, you must get a BLATCHLEY. See the dealer about it.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manfr, 25 N. Juniper Street, Philada., Pa. *Opposite Broad St. Station, P. R. R.*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ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
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Harper's Magazine. IN 1895.

The Simpletons, a new novel by THOMAS HARDY, will be begun in the December Number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, Her Page and Secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January Number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the MAGAZINE a series of eight stories depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January Number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelette by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the MAGAZINE.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth Cases for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid. Title-page and Index sent on application.

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Harper's Bazar. IN 1895.

Elegant and exclusive designs for Out-door and In-door Toilettes, drawn from Worth models by Sandoz and Chapuis, are an important feature. These appear every week, accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our Paris Letter, by Katharine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. Under the head of New York Fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given to shapes, fabrics, trimmings and accessories of the costumes of well-dressed women. Children's Clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly Pattern Sheet Supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes HARPER'S BAZAR is prepared for every occasion in life ceremonious or informal, where beautiful dress is requisite.

An American Serial, Doctor Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly in Pennsylvania and partly in the far South, will occupy the last half of the year.

My Lady Nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, author of "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," etc., will begin the year.

Essays and Social Chats. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming papers on "What We are Doing" in New York society.

Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

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Harper's Weekly. IN 1895.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event promptly, accurately and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order.

The manner in which, during 1894, it has treated the Chicago Railway Strike and the Chino Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea the instant attention was directed to that little-known country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. Julian Ralph, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by C. D. Weldon, the well known American artist, now for many years resident in Japan, who has been engaged to co-operate with Mr. Ralph in sending to HARPER'S WEEKLY exclusive information and illustration.

During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. This Busy World with its keen and kindly comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

Fiction. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—The Red Cockade, a stirring romance of olden days by Stanley J. Weyman, and a novel of New York, entitled The Son of His Father, by Brander Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers.

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For Rent.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power. Apply to S. B. ARDREY & SONS, Pond Street.

Farms & Houses
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
Rents and all Other Bills Collected.
EDW. N. BOOZ,
No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, P

Miscellaneous

W. E. Doron,
Corner of Radcliffe and Market Streets, BRISTOL, PA

Best Lehigh
COAL
In the Market.

Lumber
By car load, at Wholesale Prices.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Pioneer Drug Store!
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol Pa

The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County (ESTABLISHED IN 1841) By the present proprietor. A large stock of first class Drugs, Medicines Chemicals, Toilet Articles Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Sponges, Chamois Skins Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Diamond Dyes, &c.

Also SPICES of all kinds, WARRANTED PURE, at low prices.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

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In Great Variety and CHEAP
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Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest BUTTER, TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES that the market affords.

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FEED, GRAIN, SEEDS,
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All goods sold at lowest cash prices. Try the celebrated Climax Flour.

☞ Orders delivered promptly in all parts of the town.

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Upholstering and Repairing
OF FURNITURE of all kinds

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid Window Shades, Awnings Slip Covers Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention

Chas. H. Ancker,
Mill Street, next to Post-office
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Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order. Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

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JUST, PROMPT, CERTAIN,
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Real Estate,
All business entrusted to me will meet with prompt and careful attention.

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JOSHUA BURTON
Is at all times prepared to do
—Jobs of Hauling—
of every description,
and at prices to suit the times. Furniture handled with care.

☞ Orders left at the Telephone office will be attended to promptly.

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people a practical education by sending them to the SPENCERIAN COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND, 1207 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia One term will do more good than three in any other kind of school. Catalogues and Commencement proceedings on application.

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(Established 1837.)
Walter F. Leedom,
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Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tip-pet Children's Shoes.

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PRACTICAL - BLACKSMITH,

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Give the above brands a trial Guaranteed to be as represented or no sale Give them a trial and you will always buy

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